QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
LOCATOR 2324
BOX
FILE

Richard

H. C. Durleigh

Richard dit La Fleur, Guillaume, styled Sieur de La Fleur, soldier of the Regiment de Carignan, captain of the Canadian militia, ancient churchwarden, was born in 1641, the son of Jean Richard, grain merchant, and his wife, Anne Mousnier, of St. Leger, bishopric of Xaintes, France. A strong family tradition states that he was the descendant of John Richards, a Welshman, who, as a member of the King's bodyguard, assisted the French King, Charles IX., to escape through the back gardens of the palace during the frightful massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1h August, 1572. Richard entered the French army as a young man, joining the Regiment of Carignan at its formation in 1664. On the last day of May of the following year he embarked for New France with his regiment, as a soldier in the company of M. de la Varenne, arriving at Quebec on the 19th of August, after a long and tempestuous voyage. Two years later, when his regiment returned to France, Richard chose to remain in Canada. Shortly thereafter he was appointed sergeant in the Canadian militia, in which rank he accompanied the Governor at the founding of Fort Frontenac in 1673. He remained at the new post as its first commandant when the French army returned to Quebec. Richard continued in that capacity until the return of La Salle in 1675, and was still at the fort in September, 1677, according to a census of its garrison. Shortly thereafter he was appointed sergeant of the garrison at Montreal. By 1694 he was [redacted] lieutenant of the vanguard company of that post, and later still was captain of militia in the parish

of Pointe-aux-Trembles de Montreal, where he had maintained his residence since 1679. Guillaume Richard dit La Fleur met a soldier's death on 2 July, 1690, near Bout d'Ile de Montreal, when his small party of twenty-five was overwhelmed by a band of Iroquois warriors. Six days later the bodies of the fallen were buried hurriedly where they fell. In 1694 their remains were exhumed and re-interred in the cemetery of Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Richard's son, Jean-Baptiste, an interpreter, married the daughter of Pierre You, Sieur de la Decouverte, associate of La Salle in his discoveries on the Mississippi River, by Elizabeth, a Miami squaw. Their daughter, Suzanne, became the wife of Gilbert Parant, merchant and interpreter at Detroit. Their son, Jean, according to tradition, was captured by western Indians, from whom he escaped three years later, finally reaching civilization on the lower reaches of the Mohawk River. He, in turn, served as interpreter in the Loyalist forces during the Revolutionary War, and at the peace settled on the Bay of Quinte.

For literature on Richard and his time see:

Manuscripts: Narrative of John C. Richards, 1875, in the Archives of the Bay of Quinte Branch, U. E. L. Association.

Public Archives of Canada: Series C11A; Correspondence Generale, Canada, vols. 6-20.

Books: Royal Fort Frontenac, Preston & Lamontagne, Champlain Society (University of Toronto Press, 1958).

We are familiar with the saying that truth is stranger than fiction. And to prove that there is more truth than poetry in this statement, I offer you the following story for your entertainment and your honest opinion. I confess that I could be right, or I might be wrong. I ask your indulgence while I elaborate on the details, and your decision when all is said and done.

It is acknowledged that Guillaume (William) Richard, called Sieur de Lafleur, was the first commandant of Fort Frontenac from August, 1673 to October 1675.

We know that one of his sons was Jean-Baptiste Richard, called an interpreter in the Church records. He was born in 1682 and married, in 1718, Marie-Anne, the only daughter of Lieutenant Pierre Yon, Sieur de la Découverte, and Elizabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami squaw.

During their brief period in the Montreal area, two children were born to them.

Suzanne, born in 1718. She married Gilbert Parant, a merchant in the Detroit area, where their posterity remained for many years.

Jean, born in 1721. There were no further records of this man.

This family disappears from the French records, except for the presence of Suzanne in the Detroit area, and incidents of the dealings in the Miami country of her husband Gilbert Parant.

When we consider the life and background of Marie-Anne the daughter of Pierre Yon and her first wife Elizabeth Sauvagesse, it is easy to understand her sentiments and desires. She was born of a Miami mother & likely in that area. It is therefore expected that Marie Anne would have a yearning

B

found among the effects of his grand daughter Clara Bessie Fralick, the daughter of Clarissa Richards, wife of John William Fralick, ~~the latter~~ who were married in 1858

It takes little imagination to realize that the new French arrival in Schotaree ~~was~~ became the Interpreter in the British forces in the American Revolution. The fact that a man named Richard was interned as a French neutral from 1755 to 1760, as recorded in isolated in

It is also possible that Jean Richard, the French Interpreter was so employed following the end of the French & Indian Wars, as is ~~noted~~ suggested in the Sir William Johnson papers. After his release John Richard must have been successfully employed, as his estate, confiscated after his attachment to Butler's Rangers, which was much higher than average involved £816.7.0. His claim for losses mentions lands valued at £300, implements & farm produce £361 15 cattle, 6 horses, 50 sheep and 8 hogs. This estate had been accumulated by a French alien between 1760 & 1777, only possible, it must be agreed, if there was a regular employment, ~~possibly~~ likely as an interpreter, and he may have been so employed as noted in the Sir William Johnson Papers

When Jean Richard escaped from the Indian captors, he carried with him two vital factors — his youth and his knowledge of the Indian languages of the mid west, at least Sioux and Miami which were to stand in good stead in the years to come

to return to the land of their birth, the Detroit—Miami region.
Without a bit of doubt, it is what happened.

SERGEANT LA FLEUR.

Royal Fort Frontenac.

Preston and Lamontagne.

The Champlain Society for the Province of Ontario.

University of Toronto Press, 1958.

p. 467 Appendix I.

Commandants of Fort Frontenac, 1673-1700.

2 i/c La Fleur, Sergeant 1673-1675.

. . . . . .

p. 123

Extract of the Review Made at Fort Frontenac by Monseignour the Governor.

September 7, 1677.

Soldiers of the Garrison.

La Fleur, sergeant.

. . . . . .

p. 122

Statement of Expenses Incurred by de La Salle, Governor of Fort Frontenac, Both for the Repayment of the Cost of the Construction of the Said Fort and the New Fortifications, Clearings, and Works which he Caused to be Done There, Including the Payment of and Supplies for the Officers, Soldiers, and Workers at the Said Fort.

For the pay of the Sergeant 300 livres.

For the journey of the men named Sainte-Croix, La Riviere de Tours, Jean Prosserd, Nicolas Bonhomme, La Douceur, La Verdure, La Fleur, Charpentier, Don Jacques, and Chambly from Quebec to Montreal to carry thither the victuals required at the fort, at the rate of twenty livres each 140 livres.

. . . . . .

p. 130.

La Barre to Seignelay.

Quebec, November 4, 1683.

Sieur de la Salle having abandoned Fort Frontenac since last autumn, some rogues from Montreal wanted to take possession of it in the spring, which compelled me to detach the first sergeant of the garrison of this fort . . . . .

Richard, Guillaume, Sieur de la Fleur.

Born about 1650, son of Jean, a wheat merchant, Richard, of St. Leger, Bishopric of Xaintes, France, and his wife, Anne Meusnier.

Sgt. of Garrison, Ft. Frontenac, 1673-75.
Must have come to Canada with Frontenac or La Salle about 1670
Was commandant at Fort Frontenac from departure of Frontenac in Sept., 1673, to the return of La Salle in 1677(?).

Is mentioned in Statement of Costs of rebuilding of Ft. Frontenac by La Salle, 1675-1677, as Sgt. and as in party for transport of victuals from Montreal to Ft. Frontenac.

Was at Ft. Frontenac in census of Aug. 14, 1684. (Roy. Ft. Front., p. 151).

Was at " " " " " Sept. 6, 1677 do p. 123
as La Fleur, sergeant.

Married, at Montreal, 26 Nov., 1675, Agnes, dau of Urbain Tessier and of Marie, daughter of Jacques Archambault.
Children bapt. at Montreal
26 Aug., 1676.-
8 Aug., 1678.-
buried at Montreal
23 Feb., 1688.
bapt. at Pte-aux-Trembles, Montreal
30 Jan., 1684 -
19 Mar., 1682.-
1 April, 1686.-
14 Mar., 1688 - First resident commandant of Fort Frontenac.
25 Mar., 1690
29 Feb., 1680.-

marr	1675	
	1676	M
	1678	M
	1680	P.T.
	1682	P T.
	1684	"
	1686	"
	1688	"
	1690	"
killed 2nd 2	1690	"
left 3rd 8	1690	"
returned 2	1690	

Richard, Guillaume, styled Sieur de la Fleur, soldier of the Regiment de Carignan, sergeant of the ~~first~~ Canadian militia, ancient churchwarden, was born in 1641, the son of Jean Richard, grain merchant, and his wife, Anne Meusnier, of St. Leger, bishopric of Xaintes, France. A strong family traditions states that he was descended from John Richards, a Welshman, who, as a member of the king's bodyguard, assisted the French King, Charles IX., to escape through the back gardens of the palace during the frightful massacre of St. Bartholomew, 14 August, 1572.

First resident commandant of the newly-established Fort Frontenac from 1673 to 1675.

Richard entered the French army as a young man, and joined the Regiment de Carignan at its formation in 1664. In the last of May of the following year as a soldier in the company of M. de la Varenne, he embarked for New France with his regiment, arriving at Quebec on the 19th of August, after a long and tempestuous voyage. He participated in the war against the Iroquois during the next two years, and was one of those who chose to remain in Canada when his regiment returned to France. On the organization of the militia by Count Frontenac, in 1668, Richard became a sergeant, and participated in the raids against the Iroquois. He was present with Frontenac when, in 1673, the Governor founded Fort Frontenac, and remained at that post as officer in charge when Frontenac returned to Quebec. He continued to serve in this capacity until the arrival of La Salle in the autumn of 1675 as seigneur and governor of Fort Frontenac and its environs. Richard continued service under La Salle. In the census of the Fort in Sept., 1677, his name appears as La Fleur, sergeant, ~~and also in the census of Aug. 14, 1681~~. Richard subsequently served as sergeant of the garrison of Montreal, later removing to Pointe-aux-Trembles, Bout-d'Ile. Here he

Had the honor of serving as the first commandant of Fort Frontenac

For the rest of his life Richard served ~~took an active~~ by in the militia. 326 of the young colony.

(This may be Sergeant La Fleur, but is more likely Sergeant Champigny)

. . . . . .

p. 151

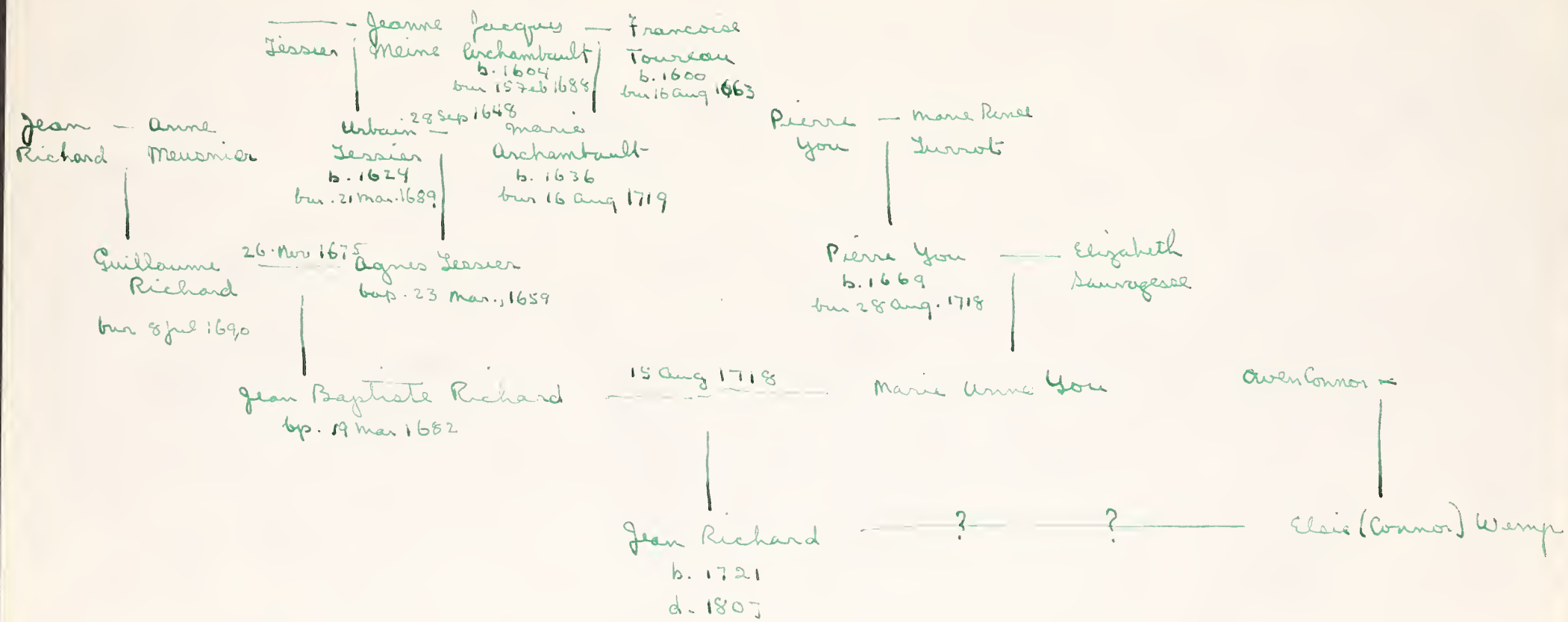
Review Made at the Head of our Little Army Composed of the King's Troops, the Militia of the Country, and Indians Who are Attached to Us, in the Presence of All the Officers, Volunteer Nobles Who Have Been So Good as to Accompany Us, and of the Sergeant-Majors Who Command the Militia Brigades.

Fort Frontenac, August 14, 1684.

In the Fort
La Fleur

Done and Agreed at Fort Frontenac, 14th August 1684.
Le Febvre de la Barre (Governor).

(Note: A very careful search of all La Fleurs to be found in the Genealogy of the French Canadians tells us that there was only one Sergeant La Fleur, namely Guillaume Richard, Sieur de la Fleur, who was later sergeant of the garrison of Montreal, and who was killed by the Indians in 1690.)


Jean Richard
Anne Menonier
Guillaume Richard
bur 8 jul 1690
26 Nov 1675
Jean Baptiste Richard
bp. 19 Mar 1682
——— Jessier
Jeanne Meine
Urbain Jessier
b. 1624
bur. 21 Mar. 1689
28 Sep 1648
Agnes Jessier
bap. 23 Mar., 1659
Jacques Archambault
b. 1604
bur 15 Feb 1684
Marie Archambault
b. 1636
bur 16 Aug 1719
— Françoise Tourneau
b. 1600
bur 16 Aug 1663
Pierre You
Marie Renee Turrot
Pierre You
b. 1669
bur 28 Aug. 1718
Elizabeth Sauvagesse
15 Aug 1718
Marie Anne You
Jean Richard
b. 1721
d. 1807
?
?
Owen Connor
Elsie (Connor) Wemp

Richards

Gen. 1 -------- Richards married a French lady.
born about 1545
At Massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572.
Sieur de la Fleur?

Gen. 2 -------- Richard married a French lady.
born about 1575
Sieur de la Fleur?

Gen. 3 Jean Richard married Anne Meusnier
Wheat merchant
born about 1605
Sieut de la Fleur?

Gen. 4 Guillaume Richard married 26 Nov., 1675, Agnes Tessier, daughter of Urbain Tessier and Marie Archambault.
Sergeant of garrison
born about 1640
buried 2 July, 1690.
Sieur de la Fleur

Gen. 5 Jean-Baptiste Richard married 15 Aug., 1718, Marie Anne You-de la Decouverte. halfbreed daughter of Pierre You, sieur de la Decouverte. born 1694.
baptized 19 Mar., 1682 at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Isle of Montreal.
Interpreter.

Gen. 6 Suzanne married 1733 Gilbert Parant born 1703. merchant at Detroit, 1745
baptized 15 Aug., 1718 at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal.

Jean ? married about 1759 Misie (Connor) Wemp
born 1721

She married, second 9 July, 1759, at Detroit Charles Barthelemy

Gen. 7 Owen Jemima John Daniel Margaret, married Mazelton Spencer.

Fleeting glimpses of the history of our nation and our people may be found in the most unexpected places. Oftentimes one may glance at a document and pass on without realizing what has ~~occurred~~ been overlooked. One such document will prove my statement. It was found among the papers of Clara Bessie Fralick, who was the daughter of Clarissa Richards, 1842-1915 the wife of John William Fralick, =1854 and grand daughter of John Church Richards. This document, written in 1875, came to light in the effects of Clara Fralick after her death in 1915.

Dear Children Grandchildren and Children's Children:

The story that I am about to unfold may look far out, as it well may be. Still, there may be more truth and poetry to it. Keep an open mind and realize that at least a part is factual.

A fleeting glance will tell you that the writer of the document omitted several generations. He knew that his first known ancestor was a Welshman who was an adult at the Massacre of

From 1608, when Champlain founded Quebec, the ~~French community was~~ budding colony had its difficulties. Champlain had made enemies of the Iroquois Confederation when he supporting the Algonquins at the battle on Lake Champlain - 1609 & again in 1615 when he accompanied the Hurons on their unsuccessful raid against the Iroquois villages to the south of Lake Ontario. From that time, even though French Priests attempted to establish the French influence among the Indian tribes, Governor, Intendant & Bishops one after another, tried in vain to persuade the Iroquois to relinquish their attachment to the English at Albany.

Unless the Colony paid its way, in production of jewels, gold or furs, it was a loss to France XIII. Anyhow, it was a land of ice & snow, so why quite further funds in its maintenance?

During the years that followed, and the activities of succeeding Governors, it became evident that the French were unable to influence the Iroquois that the French attachment was a failure. Subterfuges, persuasion, threats and punishment.

Even though the colony received boatloads of King's brides, the population did not increase to a great degree. In the 1650s the total population of the colony was 2300, of whom 900 were in Quebec community

Champlain, the founder in 1608 of the French colony of Quebec, was an unfortunate man, in so far as the French Colony was concerned. This fact does not detract from his fame as the leader of the French fact in Canada. But it must be conceded that his two attacks on the Mohawks, at Lake

Lt. - Col. L. J. Flynn
Apt. 302, Annandale Apts.
Kingston, Ontario

17 July 1972.

Dr. and Mrs. H.C.Burleigh,
Bath, Ont.

Dear Doctor and Mrs. Burleigh:

Elizabeth and I were very happy to have been with you for dinner last evening. We are most grateful for your invitation.

Beside the pleasure of a most delicious gourmet meal,so tastefully prepared and served,it was a pleasure to be among your other guests, Brian,Angela and Katie Ramsden.

Their stories of their life in Osaka were most interesting and the evening was much too short. This, of course, is always the case when we drop in to see you, time just seems to fly by.

With our most sincere thanks,

Yours,

Elizabeth + Louis

C

On 15 August 1718 at Montreal with Marie Anne born 1694, daughter of Pierre Lyon, Sieur de la Decouverte, ensign and Elizabeth Savorgesse, a Miami Squaw

Pierre Lyon was an ensign with La Salle during his discoveries down the Mississippi, and when he earned the title of Sieur de la Decouverte for his share in the activities. During this time he took as wife Elizabeth Savorgesse, a Miami, and by her became father of Marie Anne, the wife of Jean Bte Richard. Pierre Lyon later married second in Montreal and raised a large family.

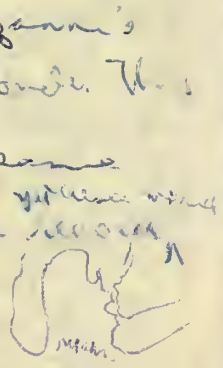
Jean Bte Richard and his wife Marie-Anne, had two children, having married according to Indian custom

1. Suzanne, bapt. in Montreal 15 Aug 1718 the same day as her parent married
2. Jean, bapt 22 Nov 1721 at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, where his grandfather Richard was stationed when he was killed by the Iroquois

Suzanne married Gilbert Parent in 1733. They were living in Detroit by 1745, where when this second child was baptized and Gilbert was recorded as a Merchant and Interpreter. Suzanne remarried at Detroit in 1759 to Charles Barthelemy. Nothing further is known of her family.

There is no ~~further~~ record of the son Jean Richard, except his baptism, unless there is some connection with the Jean mentioned in this letter found among the papers of a family in Ohio some 40 years ago

It seems more than a coincidence that Suzanne & her husband were resident of Detroit. This is ~~Miami~~ country where Suzanne's mother's people resided and where she ~~lived~~ probably had been born. No wonder that she wished to return home, to her own people. Perhaps the same inherent urge affected her brother, although there is no written record to support this claim



come 1673-75
La Hontan in Canada 1677 & again in 1684

Frontenac to Can. 1672
" set out for Catarouqui 3 June 1673 returned middle Aug 1673

Lahontan
Summer 1684
Schenectady
4.2.1690 (p 251)

New France's population was not more than 2,700 with Quebec at 800

Two years later, when his regiment returned to France, Richard (was one of those who) chose to remain in Canada. He became a sergeant in Frontenac's reorganized militia ~~in that capacity~~ as such he accompanied the Governor in the establishment of Fort Frontenac in 1673. He remained at the new post as its first commandant when the French army returned to the lower Quebec St. Lawrence. Richard continued in that capacity until the return of LaSalle in 1675, and was still at the fort in Sept 1679, according to ~~the~~ a census of ~~his~~ its garrison. Shortly thereafter he served ~~acted~~ as sergeant of the garrison at Montreal. By 1684 he had been appointed lieutenant in the vanguard company of that post, and later still was captain of militia in the parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles de Montreal, where he had maintained his residence since 1679. Guillaume Richard dit La Fleur met his death on 2 July, 1690, near Bout d'Ile de Montreal, when his small party of twenty-five was overwhelmed by a band of Iroquois warriors. Six days later the bodies of the fallen were buried hurriedly where they fell. In 1694 Four years later their remains were exhumed and re-interred in the cemetery of Pointe-aux-Trembles

Richard's son, Jean-Baptiste, an interpreter, married ~~the~~ daughter of Pierre Yon, Sieur de la Découverte, associate of La Salle in his discoveries on the Mississippi River, by Elizabeth, a Miami squaw. Their daughter, Suzanne, became wife of Gilbert Parant, merchant and interpreter at Detroit. Their son, Jean, according to tradition, was captured by western Indians, from whom he escaped three years later, and reached civilization on the Mohawk River. He, in turn, served as interpreter in the Loyalist forces during the Revolutionary War, and at the peace settled on the Bay of Quinte

290
156
446

Parent 33, 34, 64
Delaplace 1, 56
Capitaine 4, 5

~~Two years later, when his regiment returned to France, Richard chose to remain in Montreal, where he had been stationed. From that time until his death he was actively connected with the militia and participated in the~~

For two years he was stationed at Montreal with his company, and was one of those who chose to remain in Canada when his regiment returned to France. He accompanied Count Frontenac at the founding of Ft. Frontenac in July 1673 and remained there as its first resident commandant when the French army returned to the lower St. Lawrence. Richard continued in that capacity at the fort until the return of La Salle in 1675. He was still at Ft Frontenac in Sep 1677 when his name is found in census of the garrison. ((Shortly thereafter he became sergeant of the garrison at Montreal. In 1684 he was appointed lieutenant of the 'avant-garde', and later still Captain of the militia in the parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles de Montreal where he had maintained his residence since about 1679 or 1680))

From the time of his arrival until his death he was active in the protracted war against the Iroquois

Two years later, when his regiment returned to France in ~~1673~~, Richard, who was one of those who chose to remain in Canada. He identified himself with the Can. militia when Count Frontenac reorganized the Can. militia, he was appointed sergeant and was appointed in this capacity when he accompanied Count Frontenac in the establishment of Ft Frontenac (now Kingston) in 1673. He remained there as its first commandant when the French army returned to the Lower St Lawrence. Richard continued in that capacity until the return of La Salle in 1675 and was still at Ft Frontenac in Sept 1677, according to La Salle's census of its garrison

He met his death on 2 July 1690 near Bout d'Ile, Montreal, when his small party of twenty-nine was overwhelmed by a band of Iroquois warriors. Six days later the bodies of the fallen were buried hurriedly where they fell. ~~Six~~ Four years later their remains were exhumed and re-interred in the cemetery of Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Guillaume Richard married at Montreal in 1675 Agnes Lessier by whom he had eleven children. The third son, Jean-Blé, married (at Montreal in 1718) Marie-Anne, dau. of Pierre Yon, Sieur de la Découverte, associate of La Salle in his discoveries on the Mississippi River, by Elizabeth, a Miami Squaw. Their dau. Suzanne became wife of Gilbert Parant, merchant & interpreter of Detroit. Their son, Jean, according to family traditions, was captured by western Indians, from whom he escaped after three years, and made his way eastward to the English settlements on the Mohawk River. He, in turn, served the Loyalist forces as an interpreter during the Revolutionary war and at the peace settled on the Bay of Quinte

an interpreter

257
456
413
44
457

156
200
120
476
12
464

156
293
449

272
139
411

3.
100 of 30.7603
100.280
50.14

Narrative of John C. Church, 1875.

Bain Fonds Canada à l'Histoire de Montréal par E.Z. Massicotte
Montreal, 1922 p.184
Papier de J. Ir Perry, Gilles à Ontario Gallerie, Bibliothèque de Québec
Huntington, 1914, p.111
Histoire des Indiens, Pierre Chevalier

au bout de l'Ile, sieur Coulombe, lieutenant reformé, Jalot surgeon, Larose, Cartier, Jean Beaudoin fr., Pierre Marin fr., Force, soldier of Monlenon, sieur de la Saine, Guillaume Richard dit Lafleur, and plusieurs others to its number disguised as iroquois to change sides de la Parti, Antoine Chandillon. Because of fear of the Iroquois, they were buried in haste where they fell. They were reburied in the cemetery to which their bones were transported 9 Nov 1694

Register of Pointe-aux-Trembles of Montreal.

~~II~~ 1718 (15 Aug) Montreal

II Richard, Jean Baptiste b 1652; interpreter ((Guillaume I
Yon-Sabecourvorte (2) Marie-Anne, b. 1694 (Pierre I

Children

1 Suzanne b Montreal 15.8.1718 = 1° Silbert Parent
= 2° 9.7.1759 Charles Baillargeon at Detroit

2. Jean bp 22 Nov 1721 at Pointe aux Trembles of Montreal

I ~~Yon~~ 1697 (19 April) Montreal

I Yon, Sieur de la Découverte, (1) Pierre, ensaigne, b 1669, son of Pierre and Marie-Renée Turrot, of St. Sauveur, Bishopric of La Rochelle, Aunis Montreal 28 Aug 1718

Just, Madeleine, dau of Hubert & Madeleine Daumont, of Bourg-du-Bruns, en Bourgogne, widow of Jerome Legrenay

Children

1 Pierre bp Montreal 18 Jan 1698; buried Montreal 6 May 1763
2 Philippe bp " 3 Nov 1699
3 François-Madeleine, bp Montreal 24 Nov 1700; mar. 12 Aug 1722 Marie Marguerite Dufrost De Lagemonière (2); bur Montreal 4 July 1750
4 Joseph-Paschal, bp Montreal 15 ~~Jan~~ 18 Apr 1702

(1) Un mode. Il fut un des signataires de l'acte de prise de possession du pays des Arkansas, fait au nom du Roi de France, les 13 & 14 Mars 1682 — (Archives de la Marine. Code Louisiana I. 1. année 1682

En vertu des privilèges accordés par le Roi aux découvreurs, il prit le titre de Sieur de la Découverte, en 1683, titre qui lui est attribué dans les actes officiels du gouvernement; et lui a si puissamment aidé en Louisiane

DICTIONNAIRE GENEALOGIQUE DES FAMILLES CANADIENNES.

Depuis La Fondation de la Colonie Jusqu'a Nos Jours.

par

Mgr. Cyprien Tanguay.

Eusebe Senecal & Fils, Imprimeurs--Editeurs, Montreal, Canada, MDCCCLXXXIX.

FAMILLE RICHARD.

1. Guillaume Richard, son of Jean, wheat merchant, and of Anne Meusnier, of St. Leger, Bishopric of Xaintes; buried 8 July, 1690, at Poine-aux-Trembles, Montreal.
   Note: Sieur de la Fleur, sergent of the garrison of Montreal, onetime Churchwarden, killed by the Iroquois 2 July, 1690, near the coulee of Jean Grou, and interred in haste at the same spot, with nine others, who was later reburied in the cemetery the 2 Nov., 1794.
   Note: On the 2nd July, 1690, the Iroquois killed near the coulee of Jean Grou, at the foot of the Island (of Montreal), Sieur Coulombe, lieutenand reforme; Jalot, surgeon; Larose; Cartier; Jean Beaudoin; Jr.: Pierre Masta, Jr.; Isaac, soldier; de Montenon, sieur de Larue; Guillaume Richard dit Lafleur, and many others, discovered by the surgeon of the parish, Antoine Chaudillon. Because of fear of the Iroquois, they were interred in haste, at the same site, and it was not until 2 Nov., 1694, that the remains were transported to the cemetery. Register of Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal.

He married at Montreal, 26 Nov., 1675, Agnes, daughter of Urbain Tessier and of Marie, daughter of Jacques Archambault. She remarried, at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 21 Nov., 1692, Claude Du Conge.

Their children:

2. Agnes, baptized at Montreal, 23 Aug., 1676; married at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 1 Dec., 1703, Jean Moreau, Dit Duplessy, serent de la compagnie de Lachassaigne.

+ 3. Pierre, baptized at Montreal 8 Aug., 1678; married at Boucherville, 11 Oct., 1706, Catherine Larrivee.

4. Jean-Baptiste, born 1680; buried at Montreal 23 Feb., 1688.

+ 5. Jean-Baptiste, born at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, baptized 19 Mar., 1682; married at Montreal, 15 Aug., 1718, Marie-Anne, daughter of Pierre Tou, Sieur de la Decouverte, and of Elizabeth Sauvagesse, Miami squaw. Interpreter.

6. Claude, baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 30 Jan., 1684.

7. Marie-Anne, baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 1 April, 1686, married at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 23 Nov., 1705, Mathieu Coiteux.

8. Marie-Madeleine, baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 14 Mar., 1688; married, first, at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 22 Nov., 1706, Pierre Lambeye; married, second, at Pointe-aux-Trembles,

24 May, 1723, Pierre Desjardins; she was buried 8 Oct., 1726, at Varennes.

9. Anonymous, baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 25 Mar., 1690.

10. Guillaume, baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 29 Feb., 1680.

11. Marguerite, married Jean Bonnet in 1705.

+ 12. Urbain, marriedMarguerite Fleuricour in 1719.

5. Jean-Baptiste, born at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, baptized 19 Mar., 1682; married at Montreal, 15 Aug., 1718, Marie-Anne, daughter of Pierre You, Sieur de la Decouverte, and of Elizabeth Sauvagesse, Miami squaw. Interpreter.
Their children:

13. Suzanne, baptized at Montreal, 15 Aug., 1718; married, first, 1733 Gilbert Parant, also called Albert and Hubert, born 1703, merchant. She married, second, at Detroit, 9 July, 1759, Charles Barthelemy.

14. Jean, baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 22 Nov., 1721. No further record.

13. Suzanne, baptized at Montreal, 15 Aug., 1718; married, first, 1733, Gilbert Parant, also called Albert and Hubert, born 1703, merchant. She married, second, at Detroit, 9 July, 1759, Charles Barthelemy.

Children, by first marriage:

15. Joseph-Gilbert, born 1734; buried in Montreal, 18 Feb., 1742.

16. Madeleine, baptized at Detroit, 15 July, 1745; married in Montreal, 19 Sept., 1763, Jean-Baptiste Lecavelier.

17. Pierre, buried at Detroit, 13 Oct., 1748.

18. Pierre, born 1748; buried at Detroit, 3 Nov., 1749.

14. Jean, baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 22 Nov., 1721. Is he the Jean Richard who was wounded and imprisoned for three years by the Indians, later escaped and settled at Fort Hunter? I believe that he is your man!

Reasons: 1. His grandfather, Guillaume, was Sieur de la Fleur, a title which may have been given to the Richards who was in the King's bodyguard for services rendered at the Massacre of St. Barbholomew.
2. His mother was a half-breed, the daughter of a Miami squaw.
3. His father was also an interpreter, who likely worked out of Detroit.
4. His sister, Suzanne, married a merchant at Detroit, and, after his death, remarried in Detroit.
5. There is no further record of this Jean in the records of French Canada.

Famille Tessier.

Urbain Tessier, born 1624, son of ------ and Jeanne Meine, of Chateau-des-Aniou, Bishopric of Angers; buried in Montreal 21 Mar., 1689.

Married at Quebec, 28 Sept., 1648, Marie Archambault, daughter of Jacques Archambault, born 1604, and died 15 Feb., 1688, at Montreal, and his wife, Francoise Toureau, who was born 1600 and was buried in Montreal 3 Feb., 1663. Marie was born in 1636, and was buried at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, 16 Aug., 1719.

Their children:

1. Anonymous, baptized and buried at Montreal, 19 July, 1649.

2. Charles, baptized 19 and buried 24 July, 1649, at Montreal.

3. Paul, baptized at Montreal 5 Feb., 1651; married Madeleine Gloutier 13 Oct., 1681, at Chateau Richer; buried at Longue-Pointe 26 Apr., 1730.

4. Madeleine, baptized at Montreal 19 July, 1653.

5. Laurent, baptized at Montreal 3 June, 1655; married Anne Genevieve Lemire at Quebec, 20 Oct., 1681; buried at Montreal 27 Sept., 1687.

6. Louise, baptized at Montreal 26 Mar., 1657; married at Montreal Pierre Peyet, 23 Nov., 1671.

7. Agnes, baptized at Montreal 23 Mar., 1659; married Guillaume Richard at Montreal 26 Nov., 1673.

8. Urbain, baptized at Montreal 24 May, 1661; buried at Montreal 24 Mar., 1685.

9. Jean, baptized at Montreal 24 June, 1663; married, first, Jeanne LeBer at Laprairie 21 Nov., 1686; married, second, Louise Caron at Laprairie 21 Apr., 1688; married, third, Marie Catherine De Poitiers at Montreal 27 Aug., 1703.

10. Claude, baptized at Montreal 25 Dec., 1665.

11. Jacques, baptized at Montreal 24 May, 1668; buried at Montreal 23 June, 1669.

12. Petronille, baptized at Montreal 18 Mar., 1670; married Pierre Janot at Montreal 31 Jan., 1684.

13. Jean Baptiste, baptized at Montreal 26 Jan., 1672; married Elizabeth Regnault 4 Nov., 1698 at Montreal; buried at Longueuil 20 May, 1736.

14. Pierre, baptized 21 Feb., and buried 23 Feb., 1674.

15. Jacques, baptized at Montreal 2 Mar., 1675; married at Montreal 10 May,

1699; buried at Montreal 9 May, 1738.

16. Ignace, baptized at Montreal 11 Mar., 1677; married 1704 Marguerite Luissier.

17. Nicolas, baptized at Montreal 17 June, 1679; married Genevieve Auge at Montreal 27 Jan., 1716; buried at the General Hospital, Montreal, 4 Jan., 1757.

Famille YOU.

Pierre You, Sieur de la Decouverte, ensign, born in 1669, son of Pierre You and Marie Renee Turrot, of St. Sauveur, Bishopric of La Rochelle; buried in Montreal 28 Aug., 1718.

Note: He was one of the signatories of the act of taking possession of the country of Arkansas, made in the name of the King of France, the 13th and 14th March, 1682.--Archives de la Marine, Code Louisiane, t.1, annee 1682. By virtue of the privilege accorded by the King to the discoverers, he took the title of Sieur de la Decouverte, in 1683, which title is accorded to him in the official governmental acts, in which he is titled officer in Louisiana.

He married (?), first, Elizabeth Sauvagesse, Miami squaw.

Children by Elizabeth:

1. Marie Anne, born 1694; married in Montreal 15 Aug., 1718, Jean Richard.

He married, second, at Montreal 19 Apr., 1697, Madeleine Just, daughter of Hubert Just and Madeleine Daumont, of Bourg-du-Breves, in Burgundy, widow of Jerome Leguay.

Children by Madeleine:

2. Pierre, baptized at Montreal 18 Jan., 1698; buried at Montreal 6 May, 1703.

3. Philippe, baptized at Montreal 3 Nov., 1699.

4. Francois Madeleine, baptized at Montreal 24 Nov., 1700; married 12 Aug., 1722, at Montreal, Marie Madeleine Dufros, daughter of Christopher Dufros de la Jemerais, captain, and Marie Renee Chorel, daughter of ~~Rene~~ Francois Chorel dit Dorvilliers, Sieur de St. Romain.

5. Joseph Pascal, baptized 15th and buried 18th April, 1702, Montreal.

6. Louise, baptized in Montreal 21 Mar., 1706; buried in Montreal 7 Sept., 1728.

7. Marie Catherine, baptized in Montreal 10 Sept., 1708.

Francois Madeleine You, Sieur de la Decouverte, baptized at Montreal 24 Nov., 1700; buried in Montreal 5 July, 1730.

Married 12 Aug., 1722, at Montreal, Marie Madeleine Dufros, daughter of Christopher Dufros de la Jemerais, captain, and Marie Renee, daughter of Francois Chorel dit Dorvilliers, Sieur de St. Romain. She was the foundress of the Hospital General de Ville Marie, Montreal, in whose church she was buried 26 Dec., 1771.

Children:

1. Francois Timothy, baptized in Montreal 21 May and buried 17 Aug., 1723.

2. Francois, baptized in Montreal 22 Sept., 1724; ordained priest 23 Sept., 1747; buried under the lamp of the Church at the Hospital General de Ville Marie, Montreal, 12 Apr., 1778.

3. Madeleine Ursule, baptized at Montreal 3 Sept., 1725; buried at Montreal 26 Aug., 1726.

4. Louise, baptized at Montreal 16 Dec., 1726.

5. Charles Madeleine, baptized at Montreal 19 July, 1729

Fowler House 1851-52
Historical Museum

Tippecanoe County Historical Association

909 South Street
Lafayette, Indiana 47901
317-742-8411

John M. Harris, *Director*

Fort Ouiatenon
1717-1791

February 25, 1978

H. C. Burleigh, M.D.
Apt. 507, 33 Ontario St.
Kingston, Ontario K7L 5E3
CANADA

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the Richard family and specifically Jean Richard (b. 1721). I'm afraid that without a great deal of research I cannot offer you anything concrete. We do have reference in a couple of places to Jean Baptiste Richard, both permits to bring items to Ouiatenon. I cannot quickly find any reference to the younger Jean Richard.

If you are specifically interested in the time period 1700-1750 without reference to the Richards, that would be easier but I would have to pick and choose from a number of research papers and notes for Xeroxing material to be sent to you.

Enclosed is the only brochure which we have available regarding Ouiatenon. This situation is very regretful to us. We have had numerous volunteers doing Ouiatenon research and at one time a staff member doing this research, but to date no published material has materialized.

We have a very active program, for a county historical society, at the site of Fort Ouiatenon: an ongoing archaeological excavation, a small museum, an active educational program, and a fall festival re-creating French and Indian life at the fort in the 1700s (see enclosed booklet).

If you would be interested, may I suggest a trip to Lafayette during our Feast of the Hunters' Moon (Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1978) just for the fun of it and while here you could do some of your own research in our files. If you do plan to come, please let me know ahead of time so I can make sure our museum volunteer knows where the files are for you to do your research in.

Sincerely,

Carol N. Waddell

Carol N. Waddell
Assistant Director

Enclosures: 2

The College of Physicians and S[illegible]ons of Ontario

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario
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DR HC BURLEIGH
BATH ONT K0H1G0

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1975

RICHARDS a duplicate

Has to a meeting and some

THE RICHARD FAMILY OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

Too many years have come and gone since the year 1819, when, after returning home from service in World War I, I happened to read an item in a newspaper about the United Empire Loyalists Association in Toronto. Not long after that, I asked my father, "Were our people Loyalists?" He paused a moment or two, then replied, "I don't know for sure, but I think so?" adding later, "My grandfather was born in Canada."

As the years passed, I discovered two wonderful sources of information. they were the New York State Library in Albany, N. Y., and the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa, Ontario. For more than forty years I visited these Libraries twice a year, May and October. I was able to discover a great deal about my ancestors. At the same time, I soon began to develop an abiding interest in all Loyalists, and before I realized what was happening, I was forced to create files to contain the bits of information garnered here and there. The number of files uncreased, as the years passed by, until at present I found myself with over eight hundred family files., which did not include files of regimental rolls, census records, Marriages, newspaper clippings, and similar information to no end.

There came a time when, in response to requests, I began to write short articles on various families. These dealt with the origin of the family, in Europe, or elsewhere, the date of entry into America, and the recording of the several generations down to the arrival of the families in our part of Canada. This also included his activities during the American Revolution, with names of his wife and children, plus any available data about them. I enjoyed writing these articles, and had made starts on the Snyders, Campbells and Gills, but things seemed to hold back on the finalities. One Then, one day I picked up the file on the Richards family of Amherst Island and Prince Edward County. I found it most interesting, as well as intriguing [illegible] But before I had gone very far, i wish I had never picked

it up. The more I reviewed its pages, the more I regretted ever having taken it out of the cabinet. But, having started a review, how could I give it up, particularly when it was so challenging, and there were so many unanswered questions that I simply could not put it back in the cabinet until I had solved the questions, and had related an almost impossible tale.

JEAN RICHARD THE LOYALIST.

Let's begin with John Richards the Loyalist. His Claim for Losses informs us that he was residing at Fort Hunter, New York Province, on the south shore of the Mohawk River, near Schenectady. He resided on a farm, with good buildings and a good stock of farm animals. With him was his wife, formerly the Wudow Alida, or Alice, Wemple,their three sons and two daughters. Nothing was known about his parentage, nor was there any such family name in Albany County, which might indicate the country of origin, unless we consider French.

The Parish Register of the Indian Church at Fort Hunter,which might have furnished data of the Richards family , is missing after 1753. The Rev. John Stuart, rector of the church was a Tory, and was forced to retire to Schenectady, and later still, to Canada. It appears that he took the Parish Register with him at that time, 1780, as he admitted. Unfortunately, its whereabouts remains unknown, otherwise we might have known more about the Richard family. It should be noted that the Rev. John Stuart became the first Rector of St. George's Church, Kingston, Ontario, in 1785.

John Richards is known to have joined Butler's Rangers, a Loyalist Regiment, in July, 1777. He was present at the battle of Oriskany, and was a member of a company of his regiment which accompanied Major Ross on his raid down the Mohawk River in October, 1781. He was with Captain Walter Butler, when the latter was slain at the crossing on West Canada Creek in that month. Not long afterward, Richard was transferred to the Indian Department as an interpreter, and soon after was created a Lieutenant. as such

he was stationed at Fort Oswego. Here he was placed in charge of the Indian Supply Store, and remained there after Major Ross and the 2nd K. R. R. N. Y. departed in August, 1783, to re-establish Fort Frontenac in preparation for the influx of the Landless Loyal Refugees in the following spring. Richards remained at Oswego for an additional three years, until that post was handed over to the Americans, in 1786.

Lieut. Richards and his wife and family of five children then crossed Lake Ontario to settle along the Bay of Quinte, on the Front of Fredericksburgh. Although he drew fifteen hundred acres of land, mainly in Prince Edward County, he remained in the Third Township, with periods of residence on Amherst Island with his son, John, Jr. He died on the Island, and was buried there on the 28th of June, 1807. His wife, known variously as Alida, alice, or Elsie, died several years later, and was buried beside him on the 3rd of November, 1816, as recorded in the Rev. John Langhorn in the Parish Register of St. John's Church, Bath.

Their children were:

proven to be false. I confess that there are presumptive statements in this article. However, I am confident that what I have written is close to the truth. Even so, it makes interesting reading. Yes? Or no?

THE TALE OF A GRANDFATHER.

That was the history of the Richards family, during and after the Revolutionary War. Still, I continued to wonder whence he came. When I remembered that he digned his name, "Jean Richard," i began to suspect that he was a French Canadian. But, if so, why did he stop at the Schoharie Valley, when, if he had gone on th the Hudson River Valley, he would have found others of his kind who had settled there. I was still wondering when, one day I received a document from one of Richards' descendants. It had been written by one of Jean Richards' grandsons. I am pleased to add it to my story, and have called it

The Tale of a Grandfather

written by John C. Richards, 1790-1864

Grandfather's account of his family is very revealing and presents a most interesting account of the early days in the Bay of Quinte region. His statements about the early generations of his family, although very sketchy, do confirm my interpretation of the French-American generations. Because of the time gap, we must admit that the Jean Richard, wheat merchant, was a grandson, or even great grandson, of the King's Guardsman of 1570. His son, Guillaume (William), the soldier who came to Canada in 1665, served as first commandant at Fort Frontenac, and died in 1690 at the hands of the Iroquois, was evidently the grandfather of Jean Richard, the Loyalist and Indian Agent at Oswego. If we all agree with this interpretation the mystery has been solved.

There are a few references to the Richards family in the Haldimand Papers, being records of Haldimand's period of service as governor of what has become the Canada of our time. It is evident that the Jean Richard, the French alien of 1759, became a soldier in Butler's Rangers in the summer of 1777. He continued with Butler's until 1779, when he was appointed an Interpreter, with the rank of lieutenant. In 1781 he was appointed as Indian Agent at Oswego, where he remained until 1784, when the post was taken over by the rebel Americans. After his release from the Service, he, with his wife and five children, settled on the front of Fredericksburgh Township. Although he drew ~~five thousand~~ fifteen hundred acres of land as a lieutenant, mostly in Prince Edward County, he remained in the third township, with periods of residence on Amherst Island with his son, John, Jr. He died on the Island, and was buried there on 28 June, 1807. His wife, Elsie, died several years later, and was buried beside him on 3 November, 1816, as recorded in the Rev. John Langhorn Parish Register.

~~Their children were:~~

Knowing that I would never be happy until I was able to investigate the French origin of the family. To do this I turned to Abbe Tanguay's Genealogy of the French Canadian People, and to a history of the Carignan - Salieres Regiment

In the latter volume I discovered that Guillaume (William) Richard, the founder of the family in Canada, came to Quebec as a soldier in the Regiment of Carignan, commanded by (formed in 1664)

He belonged to the company commanded by Captain Gauthier de la Varennes

D

That was the story of the Richards family during the Revolution and after. But when I tried to discover the background of John Richards I was at a loss as to where to turn for help. But it was not long before I began to find clues worth investigating.

Firstly, I suddenly noticed that he signed his name as "Jean Richard". Was he French in origin? Soon after I found that a French neutral named Richard had been interned at Courtland Manor during the conflict with France which ended in the Battle of Quebec - 1755-61. This was without the least doubt the Jean Richard of Fort Hunter. So any further investigation must be made in Canada. To add to the confusion on this in the Sir Wm Johnson papers, the head of the Indian Department of New York, being a report by George Croghan, Sr. Wm's representative in the Detroit area, indicated

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7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

'PHONE 17

Bath, Ont. _____ *19* _____

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To Dr. H. C. Burleigh

For Professional Services $ _____

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7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

PHONE 17

Ottawa, Ont. _____ 19 _____

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To Dr. M. E. Sunderah

It was now forced to recall my fragile school training in French. And, having done so, I turned to Abbé Tanguay's ~~Genealogie~~ Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes. This interesting set of seven volumes supplies data of several Richard families. One that of Guillaume Richard dit le Fleur, supplies with the only Jean Richard of suitable age to be considered Jean the Long.

Guillaume Richard was born in St Leger in the Bishopric of Xaintes, France

For professional services &
Received Payment

ACCOUNTS ISSUED MONTHLY

I kept thinking of him as a Welshman or English. Then, all of a sudden I realized that he was French, as he inscribed himself as Jean Richard. Not long after I discovered that one Richard was interned at Manor during the War that ended in the Battle of Quebec. Then, to confuse the issue I found in Sir Wm Johnson papers in a report from one of his aides that:

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Typhoid Mary.

placations in the neighborhood. She was forced to move several times, as outbreaks of the same fever seemed to occur wherever she served as cook. It was then that the health department made a more serious effort to discover the reason for these isolated outbreaks. It was soon realized that the presence of Mary in the household was the only single common factor. So Mary was called in and given a careful examination. She was in good health, as far as could be ascertained, but the contents of her intestines were found to be teeming with typhoid fever germs. And so poor innocent Mary Mallon became known to the world as "Typhoid Carrier No. 36." It remained for this day a mystery that Mary could have suffered from typhoid fever, and now be an innocent carrier of the disease, which still left Mary a puzzle to the authorities, who were puzzled.

It was decided that Mary must also be isolated as a carrier of the disease, being a threat to the world at large if left free to roam from place to place. So she was put and placed in isolation on ~~Riker's~~ Brothers Island in the East River between Long Island and the mainland. This island lay just to the north of Rikers Island on which the City of New York Penitentiary was located, and not too many miles north of the New York Municipal Airport on Long Island.

As a carrier of the disease Mary, although innocuous herself, was forced to remain for the rest of her life, a matter of twenty-four years. Ironically Mary succumbed to old age and paralysis. Her body was claimed by the nurse residing in Toronto. Here, it is believed, ~~that~~ her tortures, and potentially dangerous found peace at last on Canadian soil. The final end of Typhoid Carrier No. 36.

And there I paused, still wondering where Jean Richard had come from when he arrived along the Lower Mohawk? I suspected that he was a Frenchman but I kept wondering what had happened to make him pick on Schoharie instead of Lemon Flats or Stone Arabia. I was still worrying about it when I came in contact with one of Richard's descendant, who at least, added something to the picture.

If he was a Frenchman, how did he come to choose Schoharie ~~and not Lemon Flats, Stone Arabia or Albany. I know that other French men of origin had settled in the Mohawk or Hudson Valley, and each one had a reason, as we are told.~~

I was still wondering when, one day, I received communication from Mr Howard Frank, one of the many Richard descendants. He, too, had been investigating the Richard Story and as a result of in the course of corresponding with relatives, discovered a paper which had been written by a grandson of Jean Richard, U.E. I was presented with a copy which I call

The Tale of a Grandfather

If he really was a Frenchman why did he choose Schoharie, when if he had gone a short distance beyond to the Hudson River he would have found other Frenchmen. Why! Why! Why! I ~~was~~ still wondering when I received an article which Mr Howard Frank, a descendant of Richard, had received from a branch of his family. It added much to my story. I have called it

The Tales of a Grandfather

Genealogy of the Richard Family, by John C Richards 1790-1884

That was the history of the Richards family ~~following~~ during and after the Revolutionary War. Still, I continued to wonder whence he came. Suspecting that he was a Frenchman, because he regularly signed as Jean Richard, I wondered why he chose to settle in the Schoharie Valley, when he could have gone on to the Hudson River Valley where other Frenchmen had established themselves. I was still wondering when, one day, I received a document from one of his descendants. It had been written by one of Jean Richard's grandsons. I add it to my story, and call it

The Tale of a Grandfather

Genealogy of the Richards Family by John C. Richards 1790-1884.

Noting that he signed his name "Jean Richard," I began to suspect that he could have been a French Canadian. But why did he settle in the Schoharie Valley, when he could have gone a few miles further to the valley of the Hudson River, where other Frenchmen had established homes. I was still wondering

proven to be false. I confess that there are presumptive statements in this document. However, I am confident that what I have written is close to the truth. Allstatements are true, but, at times, a few ifs or maybes are added. Even so, it makes interesting reading. Yes? or No?

That was the history of the Richards family, during and after the Revlutionary War. Still, I continued to wonder whence he came. But, when I recalled that he signed his name "Jean Richard," I suspected that he was a French Canadian. And when I recalled that a man named Richard had been held and interned in a camp at Courtland Manor on the Lower Hudson River, ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx

The RICHARDS FAMILY.

Too many years have come and gone since the year 1919, when, after returning home from service in World War 1, I happened to read an item in a newspaper about the United Empire Loyalists Association in Toronto. Not long afterwards, I asked my father, "Were our people Loyalists?" He paused a moment or two, then replied, "I don't exactly know, but I think so."

As the years passed, I managed to have scraped the bottom of the barrel with respect to my Loyalist ancestors. ~~At the same time~~ I developed an abiding interest in Loyalist origins and activities. In order to retain what I had learned, I had to establish files on different families. As time went by, the number increased to more than eight hundred, which did not include lists of regimental rolls, Parish registers, census records, marriages, newspaper clippings, and similar items to no end.

There came a time when I began to write short articles on families, ~~covering~~ the origin in Europe, the date of entry to America and the recording of generations down to the Loyalist. Then came his activities during the war and his arrival in the Bay of QUINTE area, as well as the names of his children, plus any available information.

This new phase was of interest to me, until I opened the file on the Richards Family. The more I reviewed the file on this family the sorrier I was for being so snoopy. What I had found would force me to compile a book on the Richards Family. It was then that I wished I had never opened the file on this family. But I did, and you are going to be amazed when you read it.

Let's begin with JOHN RICHARDS the Loyalist. His Claim for Losses states that he was residing ~~near~~ Fort Hunter on the south shore of the Mohawk River, near Schenectady, on ~~a 300 farm~~, with good buildings and a good stock of farm animals. With him lived his wife, ~~known~~ as the Widow Alida Wemple, their three sons and two daughters. Nothing is known of his parentage. Nor is there any

proven to be false. I confess that there are presumptive statements in this discussion. However, I am confident that I am close to the truth. Even so, it makes interesting reading. Yes, no?

It would be true to say that there are very few descendants of the Welsh Body Guard of the French King, or of Elizabeth Sauvagesse, wh know, or even care about their ancestry. As with so many old families, the offspring of Jean Richard dit La Fleur may be found in almost every Canadian Province, in nearly all American States, and even beyond the confines of the North American Contunent. It is a sad commentary that so many of them know naught of their background, nor couldn't care less. However, there was one lone man, the late F. Claude Young, the first President of the Bay of Quinte Branch of the U. E. L. Association, who was so proud of his descent from Colonel Hazolton Spencer and his wife, Margaret Richards.

Welsh, French, American Indian, Holland Dutch, Celtic Irish and Norman English should be good enough for anyone.

. . . . .

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THE TALE OF A GRANDFATHER.

That was the history of the Richards family, during and after the Revolutionary War. Still, I continued to wonder whence he came. When I remembered that he digned his name, "Jean Richard," i began to suspect that he was a French Canadian. But, if so, why did he stop at the Schoharie Valley, when, if he had gone on to the Hudson River Valley, he would have found others of his kind who had settled there. I was still wondering when, one day I received a document from one of Richards' descendants. It had been written by one of Jean Richards' grandsons. I am pleased to add it to my story, and have called it

The Tale of a Grandfather

written by John C. Richards, 1790-1884

I was now forced to seek answers in French Canada, even though I suspected that Richard was a Welsh name. The result was startling, as you will discover.

proven to be false. I confess that there are presumptive statements in this discussion. However, I am confident that I am close to the truth. Even so, it makes interesting reading. Yes, no?

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Welsh, French, American Indian, Holland Dutch, Celtic Irish and Norman English should be good enough for anyone.

. . . . .

1. OWEN, the eldest child, was born about 1761-3. He was born at Fort Hunter, although the exact date is unknown. He served as a volunteer during the American Revolution. He, with his father, were with Major John Ross on the raid down the Mohawk River in October, 1781. It was during this raid that Captain Walter Butler was killed on the banks of West Canada Creek. On retirement in 1784 Owen settled in Prince Edward County, where he and his father had drawn large amounts of land. He married Diana Spencer, the youngest sister of Owen's brother-in-law, Col. Hazelton Spencer. She was then living with her brother as her parents had been dead for several years. Owen was active militarily after the settlement, serving as a captain in the local militia, and latterly as colonel of the battalion. As is noted in Grandfather's tale, his wife died at the age of thirty one while giving birth to twins. His five children survived, and their descendants may be found from coast to coast across the Dominion, as Grandfather's tale reveals.

2. JEMIMA, the second child, was born in 1765, as proven by a muster roll of the inhabitants of Cataraqui (now Kingston) on December 4th, 1783. At that time she was eighteen years of age, and the wife of Lieut. Oliver Chirch, of the 2nd King's Royal Regiment of New York. They must have married in 1782, as she had with her a daughter, Elizabeth, aged 5 months. The marriage ceremony was likely performed by Major Ross at Oswego where he was commanding officer, and also where her parents were living at that time. At the peace Oliver Church settled on the Front of Fredericksburgh Township about two miles west of the Village of Bath. Five of their children grew to manhood. Their descendants may still be found here and there along the Bay of Quinte. Several members of the Bay of Quinte Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association prove their descent from Oliver and Jemima.

3. John, Junior, the third chil d, was born about 1763. He lived and died on

Amherst Island, and was buried there on 28 December, 1860, being almost one hundred years of age. He married, 26 January, 1795, Jane, daughter of Lieut. John ~~RICHARDS~~ Howard of the 2nd King's Royal Regiment of New York. They settled on Amherst Island, where their descendants may still be found. They had a family of nine children. Intermarriages with Bleecker, McKenzie, Hemp and McGinness families has injected a trace on Indian blood into many Bay of Quinte families.

4. DANIEL, the fourth child, born likely in 1765, also resided on Amherst Island, WHERE HE is shown as residing in 1813. Little more is known of Daniel.

5. MARGARET, the youngest child, was born in 1771. She is recorded in the muster roll of inhabitants of Cataraqui on December 4th, 1783, as being twelve years of age. At that time she was living with her married sister, Mrs. Jemima Church. She apparently had come from Oswego with Jemima when the party under command of Major Ross crossed Lake Ontario to Cataraqui in August, 1783, to rebuild Fort Frontenac and prepare for the influx of refugee Loyalists in the following spring. Margaret married Lieut. Hazelton Spencer likely in the spring of 1788. Margaret was then seventeen years of age. Her husband had served as an officer in the 2nd King's Royal Regiment of New York. He later served as commandant of Fort Frontenac from 1797 to 1803. He was later appointed Lieutenant of Lennox County. By that time he was residing on the Front of Fredericksburgh, about two miles of Conway Village. He also served as the first member of the Provincial Parliament in 1792. He died in February, 1812, and lies buried on the Bay Shore on the Van Dyck farm, a few miles west of Conway. Margaret survived for a number of years, but now lies beside her husband. They were parents of ten children whose progeny are scattered over North America from California to Massachusetts.

A few of her descendants still reside in Fredericksburgh Township. Several may be found here and there in Great Britain.

There is another ancestral line of the Richards family which should be mentioned. I refer to the Widow Wemp, formerly Wemple, who married Jean Richard, the French neutral. Grandfather has said that she was born in Ireland and came to America with her parents at the age of seventeen. Her name was Elsie, or Alice, Connor or O'Connor. She was likely the daughter of a Sergeant Owen Connor who was buried at Fort Hunter before the Revolution. It is safe to assume that Elsie's first son, Owen, was named for his grandfather. It is also possible that since her name was Elsie, she was Alida, the wife of a Myndert, who had considerable dealings with the Iroquois. I may be wrong, but I suspect that they were the parents of Barnabas (Barney) Wemp who was at Cataraqui in December, 1783. At that time Barney was recorded as being 24 years of age, and with him was his wife, Catharine, aged twenty two years. It is more than a coincidence that both Jean Richard and Barney Wemp had served in the Indian Department, and that both settled side by side on Amherst Island. Since Barney had been born in 1759, and Owen Richards in 1761-2, it is quite possible that Jean Richard and the Widow Wemp had been married in 1760, which would make Barney the step-son of Jean Richard.

If this be true, and I strongly believe it so, the Canadian Wemp Genealogy is in error. It states that Barney was born in 1735, a matter of 24 years older than the soldier Barney who was in Kingston in 1783. As Barnabas was a very common given name in the Wemp family, and as one was to be found in every generation, the compiler of the genealogy chose the wrong Barney. It is also evident that the dates found on the stone in the graveyard on Amherst Island are in error. It is a failing of human nature to believe that everything appearing in print is the gospel truth, even though later

THE RICHARDS FAMILY OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

THE ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY.

According to Abbe Tanguay' DICTIONNAIRE GENEALOGIQUE DES CANADIENNES Guillaume Richard, dit La Fleur, was born in 1641, the son of Jean Richard, grain merchant, and his wife, Anne Meusnier, of St. Leger in the Bishopric of Xaintes, France. According to a History of the Regiment Carignan-Callieres, by Guillaume joined this regiment in 1664, at its creation. On the last day of the month of May following year, he embarked for New France with his regiment, as a soldier in the company of Capt. Gauthier de la Varennes. They arrived at Quebec on the 19th of August, after a long and tempestuous voyage of eighty days, to be precise. The regiment had been sent across the Atlantic in an attempt to save the distressed colony, from repeated attacks by the British and their Iroquois Allies. At that time the young Colonies population had dwindled to 25,00, of whom about 5co resided in Quebec.

Two years later, in 1667, after Richard had served largely in the Montreal area, the regiment returned to France. Richard chose to remain in the Colony. Soon after he was appointed sergeant of the Montreal militia. In this capacity he accompanied Count Frontenac when he ascended the St. Lawrence River in July, 1673, for the purpose of establishing an outpost at Cataraqui, which was later known as Fort Frontenac. When Frontenac and his party departed down the river, about two weeks later, Sergeant Richard was left in charge of the primitive post until La Salle returned in 1675 to take command. Richard was still at the post, according to a census of the Fort in 1677, and apparently remained there until ~~1689~~1689.

Shortly thereafter Richard was appointed sergeant of the garrison at Montreal. By 1689 he was Lieutenant of the Vanguard Company at that post.

Subsequently, he served as captain of militia in the Parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles de Montreal, where he had maintained his residence since 1679. He had previously married at Montreal, on 2nd July, 1675, Agnes, daughter of Urbain Tessier, a newcomer from France.

Guillaume Richard, also known as Sieur de la Fleur, met a soldier's death on 2nd July, 1690, near Bout d'Ile de Montreal, when he small party of twenty five was slaughtered by a band of Iroquois warriors. Six days later their bodies were discovered, and hastily buried where they fell. Four years later, in 1694, their remains were exhumed and re-interred in the cemetery of Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Guillaume Richard had fathered twelve children. Our interest centers in Jean-Baptiste, the fourth child and second son, who had been born at Pointe-aux-Trembles de Montreal, and baptized there on 19th March, 1682. He became a voyageur, but all other information of his youthful days is very scanty.

IN MIAMI COUNTRY.

Jean Baptiste' peregrinations seems to have led him to Ouiatanon, a Miami Indian village, near the present city of Lafayette, Indiana. Here he obtained the services of Marie-Anne, the daughter of Pierre You, ieur de la Decouverte by Elizabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami squaw. The next known date in the life of J. Bte. Richard was his marriage in Montreal to Marie-Anne, on the 15th August, 1718. It should be noted that their first child, Suzanne, was baptized the same day. The baptism of their next child, Jean, was baptized in 1721. It is evident that a third child, a female, had been born before the next 3rd of September, 1722. Information in a Passport on that date, was issued to Jean Richard, his wife and three children. The Passport issued in Montreal is quoted as follows:

THE RICHARDS FAMILY OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

I have satisfied myself that there was an established connection between the Richard family and the Miami-Detroit country. It is also stated in the Passport issued to Jean Baptiste Richard that the French Commander at Ouiatanon, the Miami village on the Wabash River, had requested that Richard be returned to this village where he had previously served as interpreter and blacksmith. From this it is clear that J. Bte. had taken Marie Anne You as his Indian companion, or slave, which was the term used by the French. She must have been about ten or twelve years of age at the time, as, on May 22nd, 1710, in the records of Ste. Anne, Detroit, is found her baptism. My interpretation of the French wording is:

On this day, 22 May, 1710, has been baptized by me Missionary Priest, undersigned, a slave, Panisse de Nation, belonging to Jean Richard, voyageur, age at baptism about fifteen years, and named Marie Jeanne, the Godfather is Michael Beaugis, Voyageur, and the Godmother, Madeleine Parent, both have signed the same day.

The next record, found in Montreal, was their marriage on April 15th, 1718, as well as the baptism of their first child, Suzanne. There is also record of their second child, Jean, baptized in 1721. There was a third child, born before the 3rd Sept., 1722, as noted in the Passport. This child, in later notes, is called Agnes.

Suzanne, their first child, was born between 1710 and 1718, where is not known, but could have been somewhere in the Far West. She became the wife of Gilbert Parant, a merchant, who later resided in Detroit. Their first child was baptized in Montreal, but the remaining three were baptized in Detroit. Parant died about 1750, and the widow re-married Charles Barthelemy in Detroit on July 9th, 1759, and continued to reside in Detroit, or possibly in Ouiatanon

THE RICHARDS FAMILY OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

At this point and time, as the politicians say, let us pause for a moment and recall the early history of Canada. The Colony was then under the control of the Association of the Hundred Associates, whose only interest was the Fur Trade and the christianization of the natives. At the same time there were very few women in the Colony, and association with native women was a way of life. The repeated conflict with the Iroquois Confederation was endangering the life of the Colony. In order to preserve control of the situation, there was a change in management in France. The Hundred Associates was dissolved, and the King's Minister took over.

In 1665, the Regiment Carignan-Salliéres departed for Canada to defend the failing Colony. In the next year, groups of 'Les Filles du Roi,' (King's girls) were despatched across the sea to furnish wifes for the Colonists, and, at the same time, to keep the white race pure.

While the prospect of the Colony was much improved, and survival was assured, it left the needs of explorers and voyageurs still dependant upon the capabilities of the young squaws. They could paddle a canoe as capably as a man, set up a bivouac by a turbulent stream, or prepare a mealafter a few moments anywhere along the trail.

Thus, when Pierre You, a young man from La Rochelle, France, came to New France, as a Lieutenant, he became sociated with Robert Cavelier de la Salle. He was present when La Salle took possession of the Mississippi Valley in the name of the King of France, on the 13th and 14th of March, 1682. By virtue of the privileges accorded by the King to the discoverers, he took the title of Sieur de la Decouverte, in 1683, which title was accorded to him in the official government acts, in which he is titled officer in Louisiana.

It must have been during this period that You became associated with Elisabeth Sauvagesse, the Miami squaw from Cuiatanon, an Indian village on

TtheWabash River. Several years later, after Elisabeth had given birth to a daughter, Pierre returned to Montreal, leaving her behind. Not long afterward he married Madeleine Juste, a recent arrival from France.

There were other such association of white and Indian. Sir William Johnson, after the death of his first wife, took into his home, Molly Brant. There was no marriage, unless by Indian custom, and their two sons and several daughters were recognized ~~xk~~ by the nation. Likewise, there resided in Johnstown, N. Y., a Robert Lotteridge, ~~tobaisonrofn~~ Johnstown, N, Y., who was a Captain in the Indian Department, whose mother was a Mohawk, as was his wife.

Summary?

That ends the rather sketchy story of the Richard family. While there are periods of assumptions, I am satisfied that, on the whole, it is close to the truth, even though there may be those who have their doubts.

The Grandfather's Tale admittedly omits some early generations, which is a common failing. But, he does does not forget the key points. He recalls the dramatic part his Welsh ancestor played by protecting the French King during the slaughter of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's Eve, 23 August, 1572, under the auspices of Queen Catherine de Medici. Grandfather goes on to omit several generations, but remembers that the first of the family to come to America was a soldier, and goes on to tell of his capture by the Sioux Indians. At the same time he fails to mention the soldier's activities when Fort Frontenac was established in July, 1673. He also fails to note that the Indian captive was the grandson of the soldier who came from France. Despite these several lapses, it makes a most revealing, as well as interesting, story of the origin of one of our early Loyalist families. It should be noted that French Canadian records add much to the truth of this story.

After perusing Grandfather's Tale for a day or two, I knew that I would have to delve into French-Canadian history for confirmation of his story. Then, when I pored over a seven volume set of Abbe Tanguay's Genealogical Dictionary of the French-Canadian People, which I have on my shelves, I was able to put my mind at ease, at least momentarily. But I soon found out that there was more to the story, as well as further digging into the past.

THE RICHARD FAMILY OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

And now I wish to add to Grandfather's Tale by naming the children and grandchildren of Jean Richard, the daring prisoner of the Sioux Indians, who also served ten long years as a Loyalist Officer. This is an added service, hoping to enable the present, as well as future generations, to establish their own particular line of descent, if such should be their desire.

The children and grandchildren of Jean Richard, U. E.

← I. Owen, the first born about 1761 in Fort Hunter, served six years as a Loyalist Volunteer, and settled in Prince Edward County, where he married Diana Spencer, who died at the age of 34 years, after giving birth to twins. His known children were:

1. Polly, who took her mother's place in the household when 13 years of age.
2. John, who settled in Prince Edward County. He was born in 1791, and in his old age was the author of Grandfather's Tale. This story was preserved by his daughter, Clarissa, who married into the Pralick family and settled in Ohio.
3. Eleanor, who married George Lane, who became a Judge in Pr. Edw. County.
4. Benjamin Conger, who removed to the Port Hope District.
5. Hazelton Spencer, who became a medical doctor, and practised in Lyn, Ontario.

As with any early family in our area, his descendants are scattered across Ontario, Ohio, Oregon, with two lines in Idaho.

II. Jemima, the elder daughter, was born about 1762, and while living in Oswego, in 17[illegible]2, married Lieut. Oliver Church, of the 2nd Batt. K. G. R. N. Y. Her name is found in the census of 1783 of Fort Frontenac, with her daughter, as well as her sister, Margaret, aged twelve years. The Church family settled on the Front, about two and a half miles west of Bath. Their children were:

THE RICHARDS FAMILY OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

1. Elizabeth.

2. Mary married 30th April, 1807, William Thatford Pruyn of South Fredericksburgh.

3. John of Fredericksburgh.

4. Eleanor, baptized 26 Dec., 1789.

5. William of Fredericksburgh.

7. Malachi, born in 1788, and buried in the following winter.

Most of these children removed to Prince Edward County, where their descendants still flourish. However, a few branches still reside on the north shore of the Bay of Quinte. One branch aided in founding Dresden, Ont. Others are scattered the continent. It should be noted that three are members of the local branch of the U. E. L. Association.

C. John, Junior, born about 1775 in Fort Hunter, settled early on Amherst Island. He married, 26 Jan., 1795, Jane, daughter of Lieut. John Howard of the 2nd Battalion of K. R. R. N. Y., who was also a settler on the Island. Their children were:

1. John, Jr., baptized 7th Nov., 1811, married a Miss Quintell, or Cantell.

2. Gall, a daughter, married a Mr. McKenzie.

3. Elizabeth, baptized Feb., 1796, married John R. Bleeker of Trenton.

4. Ellen baptized 23 Feb., 1799, married William Bleeker of Trenton.

5. Mary, baptized 22 Feb., 1802, married John Mugent, merchant of Bath.

6. Jane, baptized 29 Sep., 1805, married Joseph Dennee, of the Island.

7. Rachel, baptized 31 Jan., 1808.

8. Margaret, baptized 20 Feb., 1808.

These children, except for the two daughters who married Bleekers, married and remained on the Island. Their descendants are to be found in prominent Island families, Dennee, McKenzie, Brown, elbanks, Hogeboom, to name a few. But several families on the North Shore of the Bay carry the Miami blood, such

THE RICHARD FAMILY OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

Davy, Nugent, Cuthill, Van Koughnett, Bristol, Huffman, Graham, Birrell, Gills, Hurst, and many others.

D. Daniel, the younger son, apparently did not marry, although he resided all all his life on the Island.

E. Margaret, the youngest child, was born at Fort Hunter about 1771, as she was recorded as twelve years of age in the census of Fort Frontenac in 1783. She had accompanied her sister, Jemima, when the Fort was rebuilt to accommodate the refugee Loyalists on their arrival for settlement in the spring of 1784. She remained there, and in 1798, when seventeen, she married Lieut. Mazelton Spencer of the 2nd K. R. R. N. Y., who became the commandant of the renewed Fort from 17 7 to 1803. He established his home on the Bay Shore, about two miles west of the budding village of Conway. He was appointed Lieutenant of Lenox County, and also served in the first Parliament of Ontario, in 17 2. He died in Feb., 1812, and was buried on the Bay Shore. Margaret survived for several years, and not lies beside her husband. Their known children were:

1. Benjamin Conger, bpt. 5 Apr.,1789. He died in Brighton, 14 Oct., 1850, aged 62 years.
2. John, of Ponge, a surgeon, bpt. 2 Oct., 1791
3. William Taylor, of Fredericksburgh, bapt. 27 Aug., 1797.
4. Mazelton, bapt. 25 April, 1802.
5. Margaret, bapt. 23 March,1800, married George Conger of Hallowell.
6. Juliana, bapt. 20 May, 1804, married William Sloan of Fredericksburgh.
7. Daniel B. A., bapt. 15 June, 1806.
8. Cecilia, bapt. 29 Sept., 1811.
9. Augustus of Gramahe.
10. Richard of Gramahe.

THE RICHARD FAMILY OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

With these notes, I end my responsibility to you. Proof from one or more of these many branches of this remarkable family is your responsibility. I believe I have done my share by adding much to Grandfather's Tale. Together, we have supplied you with a remarkable ancestral line. I sincerely hope that you enjoy the result of our labors,----Grandfather John Church Richard, myself, and you, if you are interested in proving your descent from the Welsh guard in the Palace of Henry IV., King of France. If I can be of help, please let me know.

No.

NAME

RICHARDS

Abbott 5
[illegible] 15.24
Allen 20.21
[illegible] 5
[illegible] 25

Bradley 34
Bell [illegible]
Bleeker 1.5.5.5.6.6.12
Burnham 5.5
Bryant 5
Belforen 16
[illegible] 15
Bertelemy 15.20
[illegible] 18
Blodget 14
Bd [illegible] 20
Beaubain 26
Bonnet 26
Bourque 21
Brown 25

Cunningham [illegible]
[illegible] 26
[illegible] 26
Connor [illegible]
Crawford 6
Currie 4.5
[illegible] 4.4
Cummings 5
[illegible] 10
Clouch 14
Coulier 25
Colombe 26
[illegible] 26
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
Demuel 1.6.6.3.12
Douglas 5
Doug 9
[illegible] [illegible]
Dumont [illegible]
De Pegenmeres [illegible]
De [illegible]liers [illegible]
De Montenon 26
[illegible] [illegible]
De [illegible] [illegible]
Drumbomb [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Duroen 6
Garneau 24
Gorin 26
[illegible] 27

Grubley 29
Holmes 21
Howard 1.8.12.19.27
Hill 4.5
Hennessey 5
Hodson 5
Huffman 6
Hopper 21
Harper 27
[illegible] 39
Jalot 26
Janot 25
Johnson 5
Jackson 6
[illegible] 26
[illegible] 26
Leber 25
Lemire 25
Lane 25
Lewis 6
Legrey 23
Lungon 24
[illegible] 25
McLean 6
McFee 27
McLaurin 33

Morant 26
Munaker 4
Munro 6.9.10
Murdoff 6.12
Mum 14
Neusmier 15
Narchand 24
Meine 25
Nadeau 26
Morin-Duplessy 26

~~[illegible]~~ 21
Northmore 6
Nugent 1.5.6.11.12
Neilson 6.10
[illegible] 21

O'Donnell 6

[illegible] 21
Paquet 25
Parant 14.15.26
Parsons 17
[illegible] 14
[illegible] 21
Petters 33
Quinlell 6.17

Rose [illegible]
Rose 4.9
Robinson 6.9
Reid 9.10
Russell 9
Raeyworth 9
Richardville [illegible]
Requault 25

Spencer 1.1.6.6.12.18.19.20.21.22.31.32.30
Sager 5
Sills 6
Stafford 22
Shafford 27
Smith 21
Stephens 27
Sands 27

Coffler 21
Lambeye 26
Leake 27

Tice 2.3
Toureau 15.24
Turret 15.23
Tessier 15.25

Willard 7
Wemp 6.7.12
Wilson 37

Young 5.6
Yoon 15.23.26.26

[illegible] 24

Blodget & Eckels letters

I urgently demand that we renew our covenant with our ancestors. We must recall that our Loyalist ancestors were required to prove their right to certain rights. Each of them, in order to have their names recorded on U.E. List: All Loyalists were required to appear before the Court of Quarter Sessions to prove by sworn certificate, or other proof, that he was a Loyalists. His date of arrival in Canada was incidental and only required that he was resident in Canada in Oct - Nov 1796.

Jas Rombough 1727

Hudson
Reading
McKean
Hart

1808
79
729

Townsend
John B
Hudsons

Col Butler born 1728
Capt Jno McDonell 1729
Capt Sam Adams 1729

Chris. Queen 1720 x
Geo Chambers 1731
Jas Sandemer 1722
Matt. Rose 1726
David Scott 1721 x
Jno McKenney 1721 x
Jno McDougle 1722
Saml Brownson 1715 x
Jno Williams 1716 x
Sam Richardson 1727
Jno Kemp 1722
Geo Mundoff 2d 1739
Wm Bowen " 1732
Gasper Bowen " 1729
Hugh Clark 1728
Peter Davis 1732

2
3
940
56
996

Geo Hutchison	1731		1806 1777
Jacob Miller	1731		68 1721
			1738 5-6
Jac Gordanier	1722		
David Scott	1721		1807
Jno McKenney	1721		1721
Jas Jackson	1715		86
Jesse Brown	1732		
John Brownson	1715		

			Hutchison 1748
			Jno Hunt 1739
1715	II	2	Wm Snyder 1737
6	I	1	Hy Simon 1740
7			Sharp 1739
8			Jno Robinson 1736
9			
20	I	1	Jessup 1736
21	II	2	Jac Bell 1733
2	III	3	Sa Adams 1729
3			
4			
5			
6	I	1	
7	II	2	1784
8	II	Butler 2	21
9	III	3	1763
30		0	
1	III	3	
2	III	3	1771
3			12
4			1771
5			16
			1765

Cantell
from Prov. Quebec

McMullen related

- Katharine = Lewis Grass big family
  - Wm. d. Napanee left family
  - Charles
- Mary = Jas Roberts a school teacher at foot of Id. Englishmen = Richards
  - See Richards Family
  - James, d. on Id = Fanny Bennett S.P. worked for Folgers at Kingston
  - Wm = Miller of Tyendinaga 3 or 4 ch
- Geo
- Mike
- Hugh killed on a boat
- Margaret = Chas Trudel of Demoines P.T. French-Can. from P. Quebec
  - Frank
  - Chas d. on Demoines Point
- Amelia = Mike Cronin RC
- Nellie SP
- Rose SP

Dictionary of Canadian Biography
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS, TORONTO 5, CANADA

LES PRESSES DE L'UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL, QUÉBEC, CANADA
Dictionnaire biographique du Canada

University of Toronto Press
November 23, 1961

Dr. H.C. Burleigh,
Bath, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Burleigh,

Re: Payment for Biography of:

Richard de la Fleur, Guillaume, VI

Please find enclosed a cheque in payment for the biography or biographies noted above.

We wish to express our very great appreciation to our contributors for their evident efforts to carry out the suggestions given in the Directives to Contributors with regard to both form and content of manuscripts. This co-operation will save us a very great deal of time and expense in the editing process which is at best a complicated one in a work of this kind. In general, the biographies we have received are of high quality in organization, factual content, treatment of controversial points, etc. In many cases, especially in the longer articles where there is greater scope, the writing has elements of real literary distinction.

In the process of textual editing, questions and possible points of revision will arise. If and when we write about them we shall be grateful for your continued co-operation in considering them. In any case we shall send a finally edited document for your approval.

Yours sincerely,

George W. Brown,
General Editor.

GWB:jv
Encl.

file number VOL.I - 109

memorandum of agreement

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Contributor to the DICTIONARY OF CANADIAN BIOGRAPHY

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Contributor H.C. Burleigh

Publisher Frank Brown
University of Toronto Press

Completed this 15 *day of* July *19* 61

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Either élite or pica type will be satisfactory. The sample page in the *Directives* contains approximately 290 words in élite typewriter type, and approximately 250 words in the larger pica type.

In accordance with an arrangement made with University of Toronto Press, Les Presses de l'Université Laval have undertaken to publish a French-language edition: DICTIONNAIRE BIOGRAPHIQUE DU CANADA. The two editions would have the same contents, and it is expected that they would be published simultaneously. This agreement therefore covers inclusion in a French-language edition; arrangements for necessary translation from either language will be the responsibility of the DICTIONARY OF CANADIAN BIOGRAPHY or of the DICTIONNAIRE BIOGRAPHIQUE DU CANADA, as the case may be.

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H. G. Burleigh

Le Regiment de Carignan, Regis Roy et Gerard Malchelosse. (G. Ducharme, Montreal, 1925).

Faits Curieux de l'Histoire de Montreal, E. Z. Massicotte (Montreal, 1922).

Registre de l'Ile Jesus, etude d'Antoine Adhemar, Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, 1914.

Dictionary: Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes, by Abbe Cyprien Tanguay (Eusebe Senecal, Editor, Quebec, MDCCCLXXI).

[illegible] Guillaume, Sieur de la Fleur

[illegible] —1690

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] soldier, second in command at Fort Frontenac 1673-75, murdered at Lachine 1690

[illegible]
Sulte, Can. Mil. Burlaigh, 2 Feb. 1900 re profile name list to 1800. [illegible]
[illegible] Marie [illegible] Richard family papers.
[illegible]

Comments.

1. Ancestry of Jean Richard.

The genealogy of the Richard family which I have enclosed is one which I have long suspected to be that of your John Richards. This I discovered at least twenty years ago. In fact, I knew it when I formerly corresponded with you, but I did not want to propose it at the time, as there was little or nothing to confirm it. The one thing lacking then, as now, was the year of birth of Jean, the Interpreter. I have searched every pertinent document for some inkling, and have kept it in mind at all times. Still, the year of birth evades all efforts. I have visited the Dominion Archives at Ottawa, as well as the State Library in Albany, N. Y., and the Public Library in New York City, with no success. It was not until I had purchased the seven volumes of the French-Canadian Genealogy, after reading that your family claimed a French-Indian ancestry, that the possibility dawned on me.

It was only when I received the copy of John Richards' reminiscences, that I became convinced that this fitted the French Canadian family like a glove. This you cannot deny, nor I prove until we have the year of birth of Jean. But the following points must convince even a skeptic:

1. Both French and Indian ancestry; Jean's mother was a halfbreed. Her father, You-de la Decouverte, no doubt met his Indian wife while exploring in the mid-west. Jean's mother was doubtless born there. As the genealogy makes no mention of the death of Jean's grandmother, one can but assume that You-de la Decouverte deserted her, at the same time taking the daughter to Montreal when he returned from explorations. Then, having no wife to encumber him, he married the mother of his remaining children.

2. Note the military trend in the family. Sergeant Guillaume Richard must have had military training in the old land, as well as political pull, to be a sergeant in those days. Note that he is called Sieur de la Fleur, which indicates that he, or his ancestors, must have earned, or bought, such a right to the title. Also note that his father was a grain merchant in France. Guillaume participated in the founding of Fort Frontenac, at present Kingston, in July, 1673, and was left in command when the Governor, Count Frontenac returned to Quebec, and retained that position until La Salle received a grant of the Fort from the king in 1675. I feel sure of my ground in stating that there was no other Sergeant la Fleur in Canada at that time. Therefore, Guillaume was the La Fleur, sergeant of both Fort Frontenac and of Montreal, as well as the La Fleur massacred at Pointe-au-Trembles, at the foot of the Isle of Montreal, in 1692.

3. Guillaume's son, Jean-Baptiste, who married the halfbreed daughter of M. You, was evidently a soldier, or by virtue of his marriage to the granddaughter of the Miami squaw became versed in the Indian language of the Miamis to the point that he was employed as an interpreter, no doubt, to the Miamis. There is no record of the burial of Jean-Baptiste or of his wife, so there is the possibility that they died in Detroit or in Miami country.

4. I wish to refer to the children of Guillaume Richard. You will note that there is no baptismal record of one child, Jean-Baptiste who was born in 1780. It is very possible that he was born at Fort Frontenac, seeing that Sergeant la Fleur was there in 1677, and was present during the rebuilding of the fort, 1675-77.

5. It is most intriguing to note that the sister of our John (b. 1721), Suzanne, became the wife of Gilbert Parant who later lived at Detroit, where at least three of their children were ~~born~~ married or buried. Note, also, that 'Parant, of the Miamis, bought a chaudron. This indicates to me that Suzanne and her husband were living with the Miamis, Suzanne's tribe, by reason of her mother.

6. It is possible that the French interpreter at Miamis was our Jean Richard.

7. It is very likely that the Richards, the French neutral in 1756, was the same man. who married Elsie, the Widow Wemp.

8. Also note that Jean Richard died in 1807. If he was born in 1721, then he was 86 years of age at death, a very likely age, seeing that a number of his descendants lived to a ripe old age. His son, John, Jr., died in 1860, "aged near a hundred," according to an old diary in my possession.

9. I cannot agree with the idea that the Welshman who belonged to the King's bodyguard was a Protestant, or Huguenot. If he had been he would not have been given the job of guarding the King's welfare. When one considers that Protestantism in England was, at that time, was only about forty years old, and then applicable largely to court circles, it is easy to believe that the generality was still Roman Catholic. It is almost certain that a Catholic King would not advance the pretensions of a Huguenot, particularly after the bloody massacre. Moreover, it would appear to be a very wise step to spirit the King away from the scene of the massacre, seeing that he had ordered the action, and seeing that someone might take the opportunity to slay His Majesty and blame it on an accident.
The generations intervening between the Welsh guardsman and the Sergeant could have been huguenots, but the Sergeant could not have been, because only Catholics were allowed to go to French Canada. In any event, the generations in Canada were in good standing with the established church, seeing that they were baptized, married and buried in that faith. As for Jean, he was baptized at Pointe-au-Trembles in the Roman faith.
Although there were a large number of Irish in the Mohawk Valley, there was no Roman church, and, if any of them wished to avail themselves of the services of a clergyman, they had to use the Protestant so-called Anglican, or the Dutch Church. The same situation held here in the early days. The Anglican clergyman performed services for all people--Roman, Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian, as well as people of the same religious outlook as the minister.
I, therefore, am fully convinced that Jean Richard was a Roman, but, living in the Protestant Mohawk Valley, and married to a Protestant, he and his family adhered to the Protestant faith, and as such came to Canada

10. The 1740s, 1750s and 1760s in the Mohawk Valley were troublous times. There was more or less continuous struggle between the French and English for control of the border territories. It is then easy to understand the delicate position in which Jean Richards found himself. No doubt his presence and method of arrival caused a deal of suspicion. This, coupled with his native language, made him a man apart. This

led to his detention as a French neutral when the war for the conquest of Canada broke out in 1755 and 1756. Then, after the defeat of the French, the tension slackened, and he returned to Fort Hunter, or thereabouts, and, about 1759, he married the widow. His children:

1. Owen, born in 1761, according to the record on the tombstone in Toronto.
2. Jemima, born in 1765, according to the census of Cataraqui in 1783.
3. John, Jr., born about 1768. He was over 21 when, in 1797, he applied for a grant of land.
4. Daniel, born about 1770. He was over 21 when, in 1797, he applied for a grant of land.
5. Margaret, born in Nov., 1771, according to the census of Cataraqui in Dec., 1783.

11. I do not believe there is any relationship between Jemima Richards who was captured in Western Massachusetts and Jemima, daughter of Jean and Elsie. To me, it is a coincidence pure and simple, particularly when all the evidence points to the latter Jemima being French on her father's side of the family.

12. We have evidence that Jean Richards first joined the Loyalist forces as a private in Captain Walter Butler's Company of Butler's Corps of Rangers. This happened in 1777, likely just before the Battle of Oriskany. Some time in the summer of 1780 he was transferred to the Indian Department as an Interpreter, and later appointed a Lieutenant. It is my suspicion that he remained at Oswego for three years following the evacuation of that post in August, 1783. His name on the Quebec Plan of Fredericksburgh in 1784, merely indicates that he had put in his name for settlement, ultimately, in that Township after his services were no longer required. He did not stay long in Fredericksburgh. He drew land in Marysburgh, but did not occupy it long, seeing that he was then in his late sixties. He evidently removed to Amherst Island, where he died in 1807, aged about 86 years. His wife, Elsie, died on the Island, also, in 1816, aged about 90 years.

There are many blank spots in the story of Jean Richards and his wife. At the same time there are many sources which have not been searched for information. I shall enumerate some.

1. The Bouguet Papers, which deal with the mid-west prior to the Revolution.
2. The 'C' Papers, dealing with the period from the Revolution to the 1800s.
3. Haldimand Papers, particularly those volumes dealing with Detroit, Niagara, Oswego and Carleton, and the Indian Department. These mush be scanned most carefully, page by page. There are also volumes of letters to and from Officers and Officers Commanding various Posts.
4. Indian Department Papers, both before and after the Revolution.
5. War Office Papers, being at least 10 large volumes dealing with personnel of various British, German and Loyalist regiments. In some I have found nominal rolls, giving country of birth, height, age and length of service of many Loyalists.

All of the above are in the Public Archives, Ottawa.
Then, there are the many records available in the State Library, Albany, N. Y. I searched there the Fort Hunter Church records, Trinity Church and the Dutch Church of Schenectady, of which I sent some records. But, there are the other churches in Schenectady, Albany, and adjacent communities yet to be seen.
I am confident that the last word has not yet been found of your family.

John Richards--Jean Richard.

This family is descended from a Welshman who was in the King's body guard at the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in France, in the 1500s. A descendant came to French Canada about 1670. His son, Jean-Baptiste, married a half-breed Miami squaw. Their son, Jean Richard, is the reason for this query.

Jean Richard, born in 1721, was a member of a French force employed along the Ohio River, or its vicinity, about 1740 or 50. He received a bullet in the thigh in some skirmish, and was captured by the Indians. He remained a captive for three years before effecting his escape. This last came about following a gathering of the chiefs of several tribes, which lasted for three days of feasting and dancing. When all had been surfeited and took to sleep, Jean Richard made his escape. Not knowing where he was, he began travelling east. After several weeks he reached civilization at, or near, Fort Hunter, where he was kindly received and where he remained. During the Conquest of Canada (French and Indian War) he was interned as a French neutral.

Following the peace, Jean Richard returned to Fort Hunter. Here, about 1760, he married Elsa (Alice) Connor, the widow of a man named Wemp, or Wemple. By 1777, they had two daughters and three sons. In that year Richard joined Butler's Rangers, and in 1780, transferred to the Indian Department, where he was employed as an interpreter. He and his family ultimately removed to this part of Ontario.

The above story is, again, based on family tradition, and, in essence, is copied from a grandfather's story written in 1875. Subsequent research leads me to believe that it is true. I have searched the records of Fort Hunter and Trinity Churches, as well as some of the neighboring Lutheran and Dutch Reformed churches, but I cannot find record of marriage or baptisms. This family was definitely of the Anglican, or Episcopalian, persuasion.

These records reveal much information on the Connor family of Western Mohawk region, enough to believe that it is the same family, but not enough to show definite relationship.

Jean Richard, in his claim for loss of property, states that he owned, or occupied, land valued at £ 300.0.0, with 6 horses, 15 horned cattle, 5 sheep, 8 hogs, as well as grain, utensils. The total value was £ 816.7.0, which would make him in better than average circumstances.

Through the Connor connection, he was related to the Bowens, McGraws(McGraths), and Butlers. Judging from the Trinity Church records, an aunt or great aunt, of Col. John Butler, of Butler's Rangers, had married a Connor. I mention these, in case a genealogy of these families might indicate the connection with the Wemps (Wemples) and Richards.

Any information regarding John Richards will be appreciated.

H. C. Burleigh,
Bath, Ontario,
Canada.

Wemple

Isaac = Wemple | Elytje Newkirk | John bp 20.1.1739/40 | Annaentie bp 20.1.1739/40 | Rebecca bp 20.1.1739/40 bp 2.3.1739/40 | Myndert = Alida | Barent = Deborah bp 8.7.1744 8.7.1744 ne Wample | Ephraim = Agnes Brewer bp 8.7.44 | Catelyntje = 27.11.1756 Johannes Empie

Catelyntje Schenectady

Annaentie bp 20.1.1739/40 | Gerret 10.1.1741/2 | John 8.7.1744 | John 6.10.1753 | Catelyntje 21.7.54

Andries 2.3.17[illegible]/1

Annaentie 14.10.1743 | Simon 14.7.1750 | Annaintje 27.10.1751

Jan Barentson = Maritie Myndertse
b abt 1620
To Am 1645
d 1663

Gellie 1647 = S P | Myndert 1644 ? | Geertje 1650 1664 | Anna | Barent 1656 alive 1743 Schen 1720 = 1683 Volkje Veeder

Johannes 1684 ? Schen 1720 | Simon 1686 ? | Maritje 1688 | Myndert 1691 Schen 1720 = ?Alida { Andries 1740/1 } | Engeltje 1693 | Engeltje 1695 | Geertje 1697 | Hendrick 1701 Will 1771 = 1731 Catherine Bradt 1736 | Susanna 1703 | Barent 1704 ?

Catelyntje 1732 = 1756 Johannes Empie | Barent 1733 | Volkje | Barent 1738 = 1779 Gelke Gates | Aaron 1740 | Volkje | Johannes | Jannetje | Johannes 1748

In the County Court of the County of Pemiscot

William Church
plaintiff

v

Edward Degnard
Defendant

William Church of the County of Mississippi Yeoman the plaintiff in this cause make oath and say that

1 I am the plaintiff

That the witnesses mentioned in the first Column of the Schedule hereunder written were material witnesses for me in this Cause as I am advised and believe

3d I further make oath and say that they were subpoenaed on my behalf in this Cause

4th I further make oath and say that they respectively live from the town of Union the number of miles set opposite their respective names in the second Column of said Schedule

5th I further swear that the said persons did attend as witnesses in my behalf and were absent from their respective Residences the number of days set opposite their respective names in the third Column of said Schedule

6 I further make oath and say that I verily believe the sum of the witnesses mentioned in the said Schedule attended as witnesses in any other Cause during the said sitting of the Court at which this action was tried

7 I further make oath and say that I paid the witnesses mentioned in said Schedule the sums of money respectively set opposite their respective names in the fourth Column

of Two Schedule in which are terms in all amounting to Twenty pounds
ten Shillings

Sworn before me at Victoria
this 18th day of September
at 1857 the same having been fully read over and explained to the
said William Chuck in my presence and to be made her mark
thereto in my presence S. Harvill

her
William X Chuck
mark

Schedule to the above affidavit referred to

Names	Miles	days	Amount
Solomon Moultz	fifteen	Two	£ " 10
Thomas Groome	fifteen	Two	" 10
David Chandler	Sixteen	Two	" 10
Sarah J Dennard	Eleven	Two	" 10
Christine Chandler	Sixteen	Two	" 10
			£2 10

Filed

"

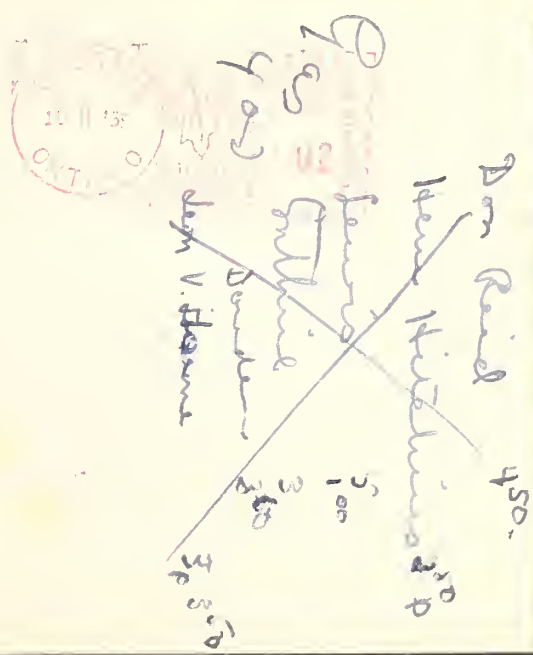
Registered

Affd. Sworn of Dublin
£2. 10.

Filed in Office
Vict.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

Dr. H. C. Burleigh,
Bath Ont.



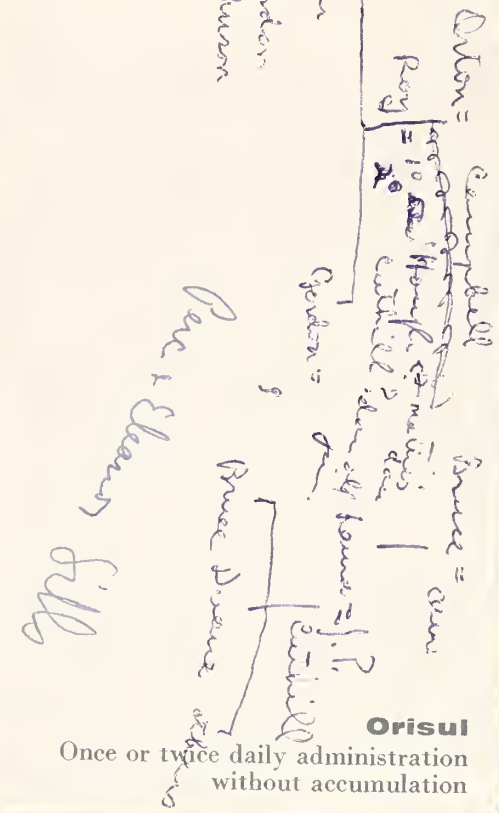
Wm = Julia Ann (Spencer) augustus =
Sloan Spencer
24.4.1797 12.3.1804 Brighton
9.7.1872 12.2.1856

Rufus = Cecilia Sloan
~~Sloppa~~
1.5.1816 19.7.1835
6.2.1896 4.4.1910

Thos Sloan = Adelaide V. Spencer
1845 1844
1924 19.9.1942

Richard Sloan of Humphry G

friday **3** april 1959



Orisul
Once or twice daily administration
without accumulation

saturday **4** april 1959

Orisul

Sustained concentrations in tissues
without excessive blood levels

News Items of Amherst Island

1905.-

1906, William Reid and family and G. F. Richards, Amherst Islands, are in Kingston en route to the North West where they intend to make their home

Napanee Beaver
Nov 3 1888
William Ritchie ~~second~~ third in Boys Class Ploughing Match on Amherst Island.

Robert Burleigh Book

Quintell Francis Nov 10 Apr 30 Soldier in Rebellion of 1837?
" " £1 bounty Jan 2 1839

Agreement Mar. 14. 1882 ~~bet~~ of partnership between Peter Ashlaw, yeoman of Amherst Id., & Howard Richards Jr. of Amherst Id for working the farm of Ashlaw.

Fred Richards 1st child bapt in New Church

Mrs Munro & Miss Nellie Richards both confirmed in the old church.

Schooner John S. Richards sailed in summer of 1871, Captain Fanny carrying coal from Erie to Milwaukee.

Census of 1851

Howard Richards farmer b. U. C. C of E aged 40

Obituary 1897

John Howard Richards, who died suddenly on Amherst Island on Feb. 1. He was born on Amherst Island in Feb., 1810, son of the late Capt. John Richards, U. E. L., & was the last survivor of a family of six, and the oldest native of the Island. Probably very few men in the Midland Counties were better known; his commanding appearance, his wit, & his courteous manner made him a prominent figure & general favorite. He leaves a widow a few years ~~yo~~ his junior & a family of five: Councillor John Richards of Amherst Id
Mrs. W. Robinson, of Kingston
Augustus at home
Misses Nellie & Richard at home.

Cemeteries.

Glenwood, Amherst Island.

John Richards, 1844-1935.
Adeline Jane McGuinness, his wife, 1840-1917 (sister? of Wm. Geo. McGuinness).
Henry C. Richards, 1880-1927.
Alice Richards, 1902-1902.
Stella Richards, 1909-1917.

Randall A. Richards, 1876-1935.
John McG. Richards, 1874-19

Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte.

ELIAS WERDEN.

Addie C. Sloan, married John Werden, of Sophiasburg.

Issue

1. Edith J.
2. E. Percy
3. Augustus S.
4. Edna M. B.

John Werden was son of Albert Werden and Cecilia, daughter of Col. Hazelton Spencer, the first M.P. for Hastings, 1792, and granddaughter of Elias Werden.

SOLOMON HUFF

William J. Sloan married Emma S. J. Huff & settled in Buffalo, N.Y.

Issue

1. Frank
2. Walter
3. William
4. Edward
5 } Two sons, died young
6 }

Emma Huff was dau. of Richard Huff and Sophia Snider, of North Marysburg, and granddau. of Solomon Huff, of Adolphustown.

THE HUGHES FAMILY

Mary Sloan married James Hughes & settled in Peterboro. Issue:

1. Andrew.
2. Minnie.
3. Lizzie.
4. Ada.
5. Frank,
6. Fred.
7. Howard
8. Bruce

He was son of James Hughes and Mary Harrison, and grandson of James Hughes.

Sept 23/64

Dear Dr Burleigh

Herewith a few items on the Richards Clan. You may have these already, but just in case there is something of worth to you I am sending them along.

Would a Saturday evening be convenient for a visit? Probably in two weeks time.

Sincerely
Howard E. Frahick

59 Palmer Rd
Belleville, Ont.

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
OF CANADA

Ottawa 2, Ontario,
September 21, 1964.

Mr. H.E. Fralick,
59 Palmer Road,
BELLEVILLE, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Fralick:

In reply to your letter of 9 September, I am pleased to enclose a memorandum reporting on a search that was made for you. I trust you will find it helpful.

Xerox copies of any of the documents mentioned in the memorandum may be purchased at the rate of 15 cents per page (minimum charge $1.00). If you are placing an order, please do not send any money. Our account will be submitted after the work has been completed.

Yours sincerely,

Pierre Brunet

Pierre Brunet,
Assistant Dominion Archivist.

Encl:

/dvl

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Mr. H.E. Fralick

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

DATE Sept. 18, 1964.

FROM
De

Manuscript Division

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Owen and John Richards

1. The United Empire Loyalist List contains the following names:
John Richards of Marys and Sophiasburg, a Lieutenant and interpreter in the Indian Department;
John Richards Jr., also of Marys and Sophiasburg, the son of John Richards: "A boy, discharged. A Sergeant, but never did duty."
Owen Richards, of Marys and Sophiasburg, the son of John Richards: "A boy, was discharged as a Sergeant, 2nd Battn. R.R.N.Y. (Royal Regiment of New York) - never did duty."
(Manuscript Group 9, D 4, vol. 9, pp. 201-204.)

2. Owen Richards presented claims to the Audit Office Commissioners in 1782 and 1783. He said he was then about 65 years of age, and by 1783 had been employed in His Majesty's service for 38 years, more than twenty years of which he served as a tidesman in the Port of Boston.
In 1770 he claimed to have "suffered very great abuse, and Inhuman treatment from the Mob in Boston for His regular discharge of Duty and for his Loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's Government". He travelled to Halifax in 1776 and from there to England in 1777.
His house in the north end of Boston he estimated to have been worth £158.
(A.O. 13, vol. 48, pp. 388-389, vol. 75, pp. 350-353; Ontario Archives Report, 1904, pp. 1160-1161.)

3. Both John Richards, Jr., and Owen Richards submitted petitions to the Executive Council of Upper Canada in November, 1797. On 17 November Council granted each 200 acres, as the sons of a subaltern (Lieutenant). (R.G. 1, L 1, vol. 21, p. 261; R.G. 1, L 3, vol. 423, R3/10, 2 pages.)

. . . 2

4. In 1798, a Hazleton Spencer purchased Lot 22, Concession 9, in Percy Township, Northumberland County (220 acres) from John Richards, Jr.; six lots and parts of a seventh and eighth in Hallowell Township, Prince Edward County, from John Richards; and Lot 24, Concession 9, Darlington Township, Durham County from Owen Richards. (R.G. 1, L 1, vol. 22, p. 227.)

5. A Richard Cartwright purchased Lot 5, Concession 3, Hallowell Township from John Richards in 1798. (R.G. 1, L 1, vol. 22, p. 228.)

6. The name of Owen Richards appears on a list (dated 6 November, 1804) of individuals whose names were on the Loyalist List but who were not entitled to the same privileges as the original Loyalists. (R.G. 1, L 1, vol. 24, p. 166.)

7. A John Richards of Amherst Island, Lennox County, the son of the late John Richards, petitioned the Crown on 29 September, 1806, stating that he had lost his certificate for Lot 3, Concession 2, Hallowell Township. His request for a deed was granted by Council following reception of a report from the Surveyor-General's Office. (R.G. 1, L 1, vol. 25, pp. 160-161, 475-476; R.G. 1, L 3, vol. 426, R8/71, 5 pages.)

8. A Captain Owen Richards, Prince Edward County Militia, appears on a list of militia officers who served during the War of 1812. (R.G. 8, C. 1717, p. 69.)

9. On 26 January, 1813, a John Richards of Hallowell Township petitioned for 200 acres as the son of Owen Richards, a U.E.L. The petitioner was then 21 years of age. Council granted his request on 25 February, 1818. (R.G. 1, L 3, vol. 427, R11/43, 5 pages; R.G. 1, L 1, vol. 28, p. 285.)

10. An Owen Richards of Hallowell petitioned on 18 July, 1814, for a grant of part of Lot A, 1st Concession of Hallowell. No decision is recorded. (R.G. 1, L 3, vol. 189, F10/71d-71e.)

11. Owen Richards petitioned on 20 February, 1817, to have his name put back on the U.E.L. List, from which it had been suspended. On 5 March his name was restored to the list, since he himself was a U.E.L. Evidence attached states that Richards had been under the command of Major Ross on an expedition to the Mohawk River in 1781. He afterwards had joined the Royal Regiment of New York, from which he had been reduced as a Sergeant on 24 June, 1784. (R.G. 1, L 3, vol. 427, R11/5, 5 pages; R.G. 1, L 1, vol. 28, p. 101.)

. . . 3

12. According to an Ontario Department of Lands and Forests Township Plan, dated 22 January, 1823, Lieutenant John Richards owned over 1500 acres of land in Hallowell Township.

13. On 13 January, 1830, an Owen Richards of Prince Edward County submitted a petition stating that he had been a Captain commanding a flank company during the American Revolution, for which he had received a location ticket for land allotted to officers in Ennismore Township, Durham County (now in Peterborough County). His request for a two-year extension of time to perform the necessary settlement duties was rejected by Council on 6 February, 1830. (R.G. 1, L 3, vol. 431, R16/12, 3 pages; R.G. 1, L 1, vol. 33, pp. 135-136.)

    In another petition, dated 15 February, 1830, Richards claimed that he had been unable to perform the settlement duties because of old age and sickness. Council's decision on 23 February was: "Upon proof that the Petitioner has been disabled by illness during a considerable part of the period, or that he has made some exertions toward the performance of the Settlement Duties, which he states he has not been able to perform in a proper manner, the Council would be disposed to recommend an extension of the time, as they understand that the Petitioner served very faithfully, and is much advanced in years." (R.G. 1, L 3, vol. 431, R16/21, 2 pages; R.G. 1, L 1, vol. 33, p. 162.)

14. A John Richards was appointed to investigate immigration possibilities in Upper Canada in 1830. He sent his ideas to Sir John Colborne in a letter dated 3 July, 1830. (M.G. 24, A 40, pp. 452-460; also pp. 484-488.)

J. Atherton

J.Atherton.

No.I325.

On the back of this document is written:-

John Richards Losses in Houses,Lands,etc left at Fort Hunter Tryon County in the year I777.

New Claim.

I5 April I786.

Dep.App.reg.

List of Losses given here is identical with that given in A.O.I3/80 and typed on page II.

There is an addition at the side of the List of Losses:-

Witnesses to the above accompt-

Owen McGrat?e.

Wm Bowen.

Wm Bowen Jnr.

Petter Fikes.

Joseph Petters.

John Richards Interpreter
signed John his X mark Richards
in 1781 re Lieu.

Calendar of Council Minutes
N.Y. State Library Bulletin 1910
(Queens Library)

1756, Aug 25, French Neutrals distributed as follows:
(Jean) Richards, with others, to Cortland Manor

Sir William Johnson Papers

1761, Jan. 12, Fort Pitt, George Croghan's Return to Sir Wm Johnson
At Miamis
(Richd?) A Frenchman, Interpreter at 7/6 per Diem

59 Palmer Ave.,
Belleville, Ont.,
Feb. 28/61.

Dr. H.E. Burleigh,
Bath, Ont.

Dear Dr. Burleigh:-

Thank you for your letter of 23 Feb. in reply to mine of a few days earlier.

The information concerning the birth date of John Richards came from your letter to me of Feb. 10, 1959. You stated that he died in 1807 and since you did not qualify the statement I presume you had verified it. You did however, qualify the 1730 date with the word "about". Your suggested date of 1721 may be right but I think it is too early for the following reasons.

In the notes on the R ichards family written in 1875 by John Church Richards he states that his grandfather Lt. John and his son Owen both joined up at the outbreak of war in 1776. This would make Lt. John about 56 years old if he was born in 1721. I feel it is very unlikely he would be going into the army as a Lt. at age 56. I think your guess of 1730 is closer.

Lt John R. born. Bath 28.6.1807

Please understand that I am only trying to come as close as possible and that I am in no way trying to disprove any of your statements. I shall look forward to your further comments on this subject.

Yours sincerely,

Howard E. Fralick.

H. E. Fralick

83

Elliott

The University of the State of New York
The New York State Library
Manuscripts and History Section

Albany 1, February 26 *19* 59

Your request of Feb. 16 has been received. We regret to inform you that a search in our records has failed to reveal any information on the following problem:

Elsa (Alice) O'Connor, widow of Mr. Wemple.

We have no Wemple family genealogy

~~Edna L. Jacobsen, *Associate Librarian*~~

L1584p-F55-1000(37921)* by Hardy Taylor
Assistant Librarian

NEW YORK IS RICH
IN HUMAN RESOURCES
HIRE-ON-MERIT

ALBANY
N.Y.

ZONE
FOR BETTER
MAIL SERVICE

UNITED STATES
U.S. POSTAGE
01
POSTAL CARD

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. H. C. Burleigh

Bath, Ontario

Canada

Township No 3 Bay of Kentucky
20th August 1784

John Richards Losses in Houses Lands &c left at Fort Hunter Tryon County in the year 1777.

	£
Lands valued at	300 - 0 - 0
Houses & Furniture	80 - 0 - 0
Corn	179 - 0 - 0
Waggon	18 - 0 - 0
Harrow	3 - 2 - 0
Plow	11 - 10 - 0
Sleay	4 - 0 - 0
2 Sets of Harness	8 - 0 - 0
2 Dutch Barrows	10 - 0 - 0
3 Sows	22 - 0 - 0
Wood Land	24 - 0 - 0
Horn Cattle 15	70 - 0 - 0
6 Horses	60 - 0 - 0
5 Sheep	5 - 0 - 0
8 Hogs	16 - 0 - 0
New pounds sy £	816 - 7 - 0

Witnesses to the above accompt —

Quen. McSwin
Wm Bowen
Wm Bowen Jr
Peter Fritz
Joseph Pettit

816 : 7 : 9
204 : 1 : 9
612 : 5 : 0
454 : 4 : 0

John Richard

33

Audit Office London. 13/81 No 1325

over

Same claim in Archives at Ottawa

but not signed as original

Jean Richard

notes

1. Children of wife ALICE

Owen	John Jr	Daniel	Jemima	Margaret
a captain said born abt 1758 + buried in Toronto			as 18 yr 0 mo in Dec 1783 b 1765	as 12 yr 0 mo in Dec 1783 b. 1771

2. U.E. List states
John Lieut 2nd Dept.; Interpreter (English-Mohawk French?)
John Jr. Petition 1784. a boy, discharged. a Sergt., but never did duty.
Owen, a boy. was discharged as a Sergt 2nd KRRNY - never did duty

3. Owen, 20 Feb 1787, petitions for re-instatement of his name on U.E. List. Presents a Certificate by Robert Nelles, Lieut. late Six Nations Ind. Dept., dated Grimsby 15 Jan 1817, that Owen Richards served as a Volunteer and was on actual service with me under Command of Major Ross on an expedition to the Mohawk River (I believe) in the year 1781
Was afterwards joined 2nd Bn KRRNY and was reduced as Sergt in that regiment 24 June 1784 Robert Kerr Surgeon late 2nd KRRNY.

Certificate by James Cotter, late K.R.R.N.Y. that Owen Richards was in the Service previous to 1783, and that he has held commission in the Militia since the first such appointment was made (He was a Militia Captain)

4. Owen Richards children applied for lands as U.E.
Polly, 27 Nov 1815, was upwards of 21 yrs of age. b 1794
Elinor do do b 1794
John 26 Jan 1813 do b. 1792 (bp 1791) LR

5 John Jr had eldest child bapt 1796

6 John Sr at Muster Sp. 3 6 Oct 1784 1 1 2 0 1 0
These were self, wife + 2 sons John Jr + Daniel + Margaret.
Owen evidently by self + Jemima married.

7. Called "Jean" at burial 28 June 1807, wife alice at burial 3 Nov 1816

8. Tradition in Spencer family is that his family was French + Indian

9. a Jean Richard, of French Interpreter family bp. Pt aux Trembles Mont on 22 Nov 1721.

U.C. Land Book R

Richards.

R10 1-93 1811-16
R11 1-90 1816-18

21 Feb., 1818 Hallowell

Owen Richards re trading a lot for 10 men in Militia

27 Nov., 1815

Polly Richards, spinster, daughter of Owen Richards of Hallowell, U.E., who is upwards of 21 years of age

Elina Richards do do do

26 Jan 1813

John Richards do do do

20 Feb 1817

Owen Richards petitions for reinstatement of his name on U.E. List
Presents a Certificate by Robert Nelles, Lieut. late Six Nations Indian Department, dated Grimsby, 15 Jan, 1817, that Owen Richards served as a Volunteer and was on actual service with me under Command of Major Ross on an expedition to the Mohawk River (I believe) in the year 1781.
Was afterwards joined 2nd Bn. K.R.R.N.Y. and was reduced as Sergt. in that regiment 24 June 1784

Robert Kerr Surgeon
late 2nd K.R.R.N.Y.

Certificate by James Cotter, late K.R.R.N.Y., that Owen Richards was in the Service previous to 1783, and that he has held Commission in the Militia since the first such appointment was made.

History, University of Cambridge. 2nd lecture, "Liberty and Tradition in England," in Grant Hall, Queen's University, on Thursday, January 10, at 8 p.m.

Births

GIRDLER—To Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Girdler (Eula Gommer) a daughter, Leslie Ann, at the Calgary General Hospital, on December 31, 1951.

* * *

BROWN—Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Brown (Thelma Genge) are happy to announce the birth of their daughter, Patricia Lynn, on Sunday, January 6, 1952, at the Kingston General Hospital.

* * *

ATACK—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Atack are happy to announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, on January 7, 1952, at the Kingston General Hospital.

* * *

WELLBANKS—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wellbanks (Noreen Richards) are happy to announce the birth of their son, Brian Lynn, at the Kingston General Hospital, on Saturday, January 5, 1952, a brother for Linda Dale.

FURNIT
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Ltd., 1

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and sa
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Hough Sca. Blc 1 p 69 Mrs (Rev) T. H. Richards

Burned to death in C.P.R coach at Bonheur, Ont on Dec 17 1918

On her way from Regina to Napanee to spend Xmas with her bros. & sisters in Napanee.

b Lennox, (110 Field sbg) Co. 61 yrs ago.

Husband filled several charges in Methodist conference & was last stationed at Inverary

He d. about 10 yrs ago.

She lived in Kingston for some time & then went West to be with her 2 daus

Mrs. Philip Bradley, Milestone, Sask

Mrs. M. Wilson, Rosthorn, Sask.

Survived by Bros + Sisters

Samuel Joyce, Winnipeg

William "

J. M. " } Napanee

Sheldon "

Mrs. T. A. Percy } Napanee.

Mrs. Cartwright Hawley

Remains to Kingston.

Stella Notes

Oct 15, 1902 Mr. & Mrs. W. Richard lost an infant child last week

1921 Mrs Richards is with her dau. Mrs W. Filson.

39

Hough Ser. Bk 1 p 76

Mrs George Richards

Toronto

35

Haldimand Papers

Richards
2

Return of disbanded soldiers & loyalists in the 3rd Township (Cataraqui) 6 Oct 1784.

Indian Dept.

				10 -10		
Mr. Richie	1	1	2	0	1	0	Woman gone to States for her property - land not run out

---

E Series

Warrant Book - Land

Sons - daughters of U. E.
1817 - 1840

John Richards Halloweil yeoman, son of Owen Richards
Elenor " " spinster dau. do
Polly " " " " do

U. E. List

Richards, John	Marysburgh & Sophiasburgh		S. G. Lieut. Indian Dept. Interpreter L. B. M. 1791. 2000. Stamped Book - P. L. 1786
"	Daniel	do	Son of John Richards.
"	John, Jr.	do	Son of John Richardson. P. 1794. A boy, discharged, a sergeant, but never did duty. O. R
"	Owen	do	Son of John Richardson -- a boy, was discharged as a sergeant, 2d Battn. R. R. N. Y. -- never did duty. O. R.

37

Personnel of Indian Department at Niagara
paid from 25 Dec 1781 to 24 Mar 1782

John Richards, interpreter

Return of Indian Department

John Richards, interpreter, Oswego

Examination of John Richards re expenses of Capt Fris for Expedition to the Frontiers, Oct. 1781, under the command of Major Ross

Question 1

Arrived at Oswego 4 Oct. 1781
was at Oswego on 10 Oct 1781
On march to Springfield on 22 Oct. 1781

his
John X Richards
mark

John Richards not on Pay Roll of Indian Department
25 Mar to 24 Sept 1779

Pay Roll of Indian Dept. 25 Sept 1780 to 24 Mar 1781
John Richards interpreter (for full period)
Ditto 25 Mar to 24 Sept 1781

List of Officers of Ind. Dept 26 Apr 1785
his name does not appear. (Why?)

Roll of Loyalists at & in the Dependencies of Catarraqui, & the Provisions they Drew, Catarraqui 1 Dec 1783

		age yr	mo
Unincorporated	Children Margaret Ritchie	12	0

30

Calendar of Council Minutes — Richards

N.Y. State Library Bulletin 1920

Q.L.

1756, Aug. 25. French Neutrals distributed as follows: (Jean) Richards, with others, to Courtlandt manor.

1768, Aug. 29. Petitions granted: of John Leake, Ann Leake sr & jr, Robt Wm Leake, John George Leake, Robert Leake, Wm Fenwick, Ann Fenwick, Thos. Strafford, Ann Strafford, Richard Galley, Thos. Dougal, John Leake, Bevereage, Robert Bevereage, Ann Bevereage, Martha Bevereage, Roger Richards, Susannah Richards, Richard Ball, Roger Clifford, Augustine Prevost, George Prevost, Garret Hopper, John Hopper, Catherine Smith, Jonathan Holmes, Wm Holmes, Catherine de Visine, John Zabriskey jr & sr (see L.P. 25:14) v 29, p. 283

1770, Jan 5 Names of Alex'r McKee, Daniel Dunscomb, Andw Cunningham, Francis Koffler, Rich'd Nassau Stephens, James Nixon, James Dabell, James Howard, John Eccles, John Sands, Robert Harper, Matthew Cushing, James Sackett, John Shaw, Alex'r Forbes, James Dunscomb, John Morton, Wm Campbell, James Bennett, John Kelly, Thos Leupton, Wm McDermott, Chas. Ramage, Smith Ramage, Wm Manoe, Joseph Beck, James Stevens, Edw'd Smith, Crean Brush, John Bowles, Joseph Blanchard, John Shipboy, James Cobham, John Vredenburgh, Edw'd Carrol, Wm Barker, Fred'k Carrol, John Dunlap, John Lamb & Roger Richards to be inserted in the patent granted to Alex'r McKee et al (p. 308 see L.P. 25:89) v. 29 p. 342

1767, Mar. 25. Petition granted: John Munro, Henry Brower, John Rickey, Corn's Brower, Moses Nichols & John Smith (see L.P. 23:25) v. 29, p. 224.

1764, Sep. 5 Petition referred: of John Munro, Henry Brower, John Rickey & Corn. Brower (see L.P. 18:141) v. 29 p. 1.

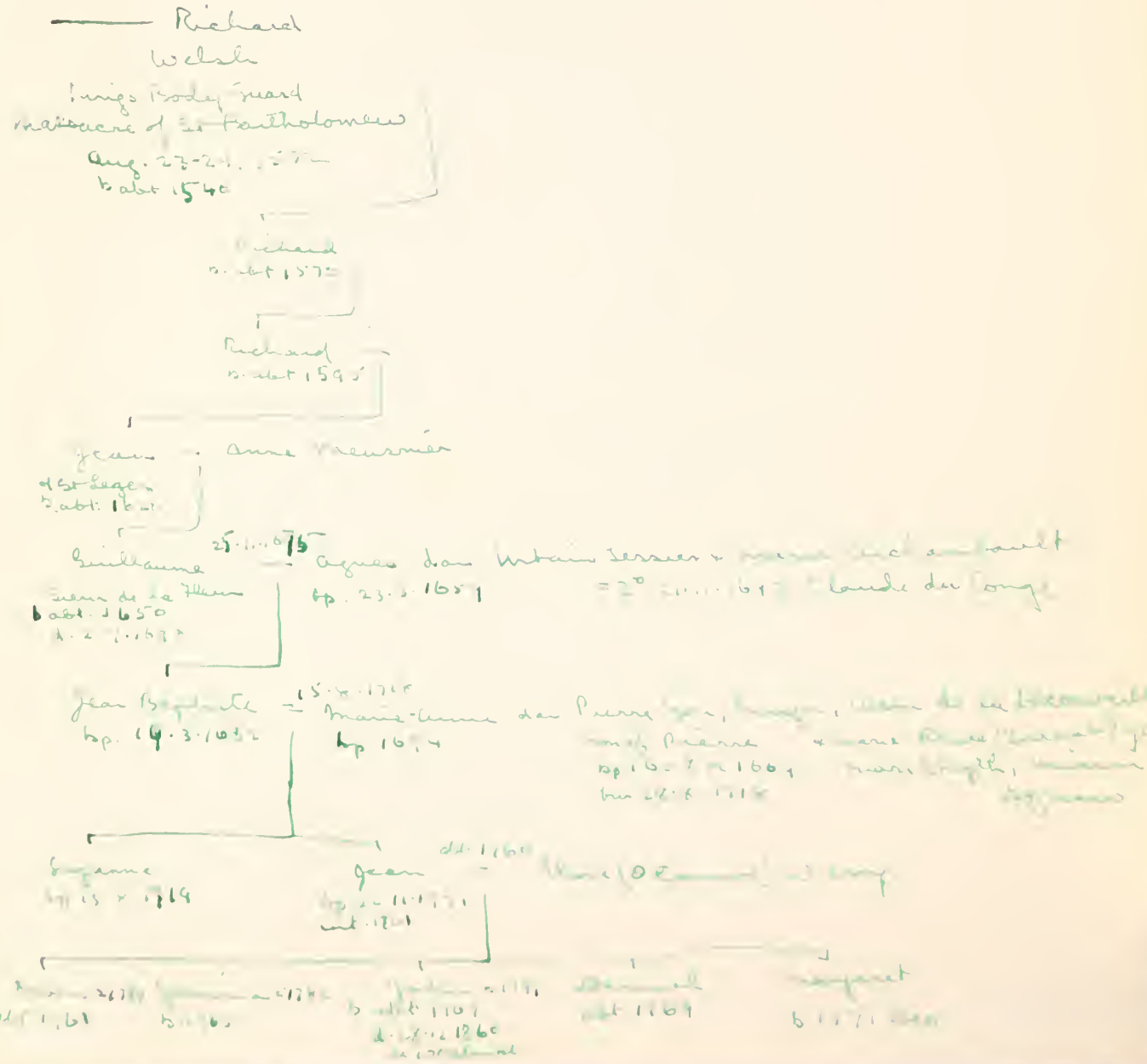
1765, Mar. 13 Reports on petitions: of John Munroe et al (p 1) v. 29. p. 66

1771, Mar. 7 Names of Edward & John McDonald to be inserted vice those of John Rickey & Cornelius Brower, deceased, in the patent to John Munro et al (p. 224) upon petition of John Munro, Henry Brower, Edward & John McDonald (see L.P. 28:61) v 29 p. 432

Commandants of Ft Frontenac 1673-1760

2/c Sergt Lafleur 1673-1675

La Salle 1673-1687



McDowall

?(John, ?, = Sally Stafford, ?, 1 Nov. 1813
" , Hall., = — Stafford, Hall 1 Nov., 1812
Evy, Hall, = John Lane, Hall, – 28 Apr., 1818

Land Bks.

1789 - List of old settlers appl. & recd grants in 1789 John Richards 200 ac
1791 - Off who desire to be put on footing of 84th
Lt. John Richards, Ind. Dept recd 700 ac due 1,300 ac
1794 - Owen has lds. in Mangelburg Tp.
1797 - Margaret Spencer, als Richards 200 as U.E.L.
- " " " " Tn. Lot ~~[illegible]~~ & lds as dau of Lieut. 400 ac. & Tn lot of usual size in Kingston
- Daniel 200 ac as ue.
- " lands to be completed as son of subaltern 200 in addition
- Owen " " " " " " " " " " "
- John, Jr " " " " " " " " " " "

m. betw 1785 & 1789

Margaret Richards = Hazelton Spencer
act 12.0 b 1757
in Dec 1783 bur 17 Feb 1813
ae 19 at birth
of Bon Benj. Conger

- Benj. Conger, bp 5 Apr 1789
- John, bp 2 Oct 1791
- Juliana, bp 20 May 1804
- Daniel B.A., bp 15 June 1806
- Celia, bp 29 Sep 1811

N.B. Sir William Johnson Papers.

1761, Jan 12th. George Croghan's Return to Sir Wm Johnson
Fort Pitt
At Miamis
Richard, a French Man Interpreter at 7/6 per Diem

22

Richards

Hitchins Book

John 1831 No. 62 E½ 2d range 100 a 7 yr Rent 1827-8-9-30 1-2-3-5-6-7-8-9

Daniel – 50 Ac 7 yrs: 1834, No 68 50 ac 7 yrs: Rent (1833) 1836-5-6-8

1832 sawlogs, frame for cupola, clearing brush for church

Joseph W 70 W½ 100 ac 1 Aug 1834 7 yrs no other records of rentals.

Bunleigh Book

1868 – Richards, Bunleigh + Howard build fence at rear of lot.

1882 – Howard Richards Jr, of A.I. rents farm of Peter Cochlaw.

1860 map

H Richard Conc 1 lot 6

H " " " 2 " 62½

J H Richards " 2 " 63 part.

H " " 3 " 81½

1878 V.L.

John 23 NS O

John N pt 62, 63 + 6 2d + NS O.

Augustus " " " " " F.S.

1878 Atlas

Howard lot 6 NS. O lot 62 E½ 2d O lot 63 part O

John " 23 " O

1882 V.L. Augustus E½ 62 pt 63, pt 6 2d + NS F S

J. H " " " " " O

John 23 NS - O.

1890 V.L. Augustus E½ 62 2d F

John 23 pt 24 + 25 NS F

John H SE pt of 63 2d F

1904 V.L.

Augustus	62 -	2d	F.
G. F.	5	SS	F
H. O	"	"	F
John	"	"	F
J. McC	"	"	F
Mrs M	63	2	F
Randall	5	SS	F
Wm	5	SS	F

1924 V.L.

Augustus	gent	M	pt 1	NS	O
Mary	hsw	MW	"	"	—
Fred	farmer	M	2	"	T
Marjorie	hsw	MW	"	"	—
Randall	gent	B	2	"	O
J. McC	farmer	B	3, 4, 5	SS	O
Augustus	"	B	"	"	"
Wm	farmer	B	3, 4, 5	SS	O
Catharine	hsw	MW	"	"	—
Howard	farmer	M	61	2d	O
Marion	hsw	MW	"	"	—
Cecil	farmer	M	7 + 8	pt	T
Eunice	hsw	MW	"	"	—

(3)

1925 V L
Add to Randall Barber
" J. McG. – J. C. McG.

1926 VL
change J. C. McG to John

1936 V.L.
delete Augustus Gent M pt 1 N S O
change Mary to widow
delete Cecil
Eunice

Wemp Cem.
Catherine Wemp b Oct 31, 1875; married Wm Richards Nov 23, 1896
Marion Wemp, b. 1901; married Howard Richards.

Bath Angl. Cem
Randle Richards, d. Sept 5, 1815, ae 21.3.18 (b May 13, 1854)
Royal " d. Oct. 3, 1867, ae 19.8.0 (b Jan 1848)
Children of John Howard Richards

Jane Richards, wife of Joseph Dennee, d Aug 28, 1894, ae 88 (b 1806)
Ch. Geo. McKenzie, d Mar 12, 1857, ae 18 yrs (b 1839)
Martha Lucretia, d Apr 2, 1872, ae 31 (b 1841)
Mary, wife of John Murdock, 1835-1926.
Martha Lucretia, d Mar 31, 1871, ae 30 yrs (b 1841) bur. in Fredericksburg Angl. Cem.
Mary Richards, wife of John Nugent, d Aug. 31, 1828, ae 26 (b 1802)

Bath United Cem.
Ellen Richards, wife (2d) of Gabriel Belfour, d June 11, 1917, ae 89.11 (b Jul, 1827)
Sara Elizth, dau. of Wm + Hannah Richards, d Feb. 15, 1860, ae 15.1.11 (b Jan. 4, 1845)

Langhorn.
~~Owen~~ 3d = Dianah Spencer, 3d. 31 Dec., 1789
John Gr writs 6th Town marr 30 Aug., 1781
" 5th back. = Jane Howard, Amherst 3d, Ont. Co. Spinster Jan 25, 1795 — the ye Capt. Richards = Howard Gen.
Daniel writs A.J. – 5th Tn marr 14 Feb., 1797
" " Richmond " 18 Mar., 1802
" " A.Id " 19 Sept., 1803
" " " 26 Feb., 1812
Elizth C. A.Id. = John R. Bleeker, Murray 8 June, 1812.
Owen writs 6th Town marr Nov 1, 1789
= Dinah 3d → John bapt Mar. 6, 1791
= Diana 3d Owen " Oct 20, 1805

Obonnor Sec Bk
Feb 26, 1919

Reid
Richards

Reid – Richards

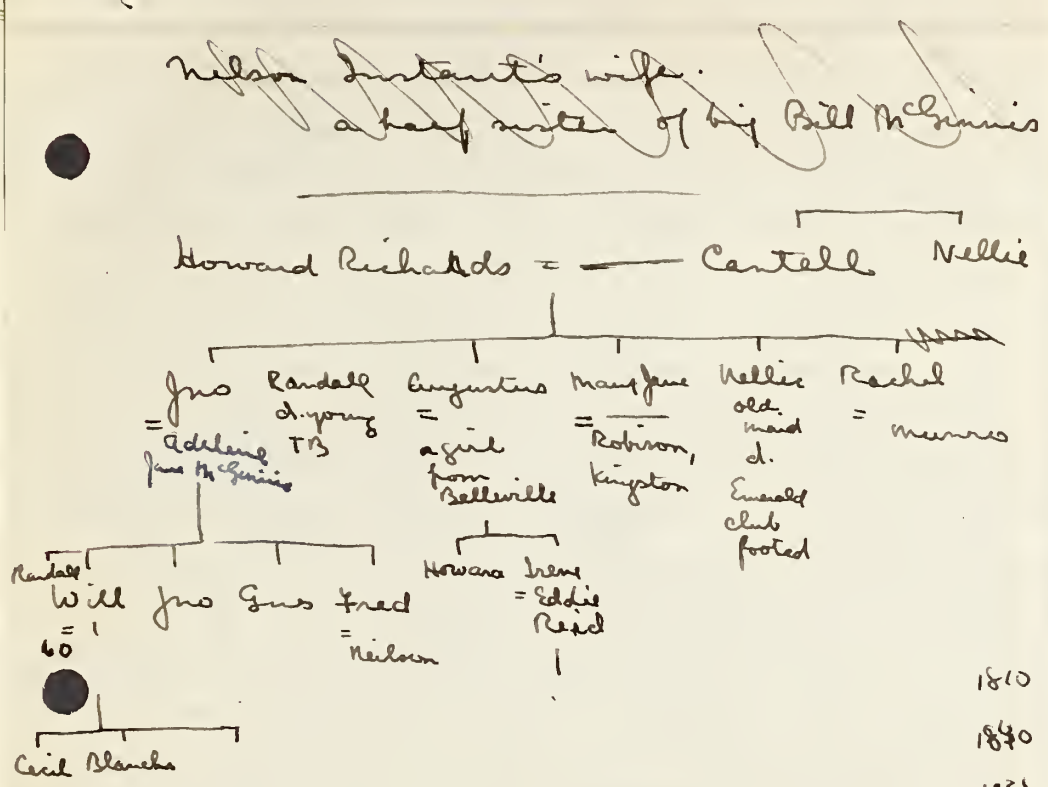
Irene, d au. of Mr. + Mrs. Augustus Richards, of Stella
to
Edward Raymond, son of Mr. + Mrs. David Reid of Emerald.
Will reside at Emerald

1901 – Harry, son of Mr. + Mrs. John Richards, kicked by a horse at Napanee
1902 – Oct 15 – Mr + Mrs. Wm Richards lost an infant child last week

Nugent — see Old Anglican Cemetery Picton.

"

Nelson Instant's wife.
a half sister of Big Bill McGinnis



1810
1870
1938
60
1878

Daniel Richards born before 17 Nov 1776
D.C. 17 Nov 1797
Amherst 2d Rentals 1832–1838
Their aged. 56 to 62
Welborn
Was Susanna ~~Richards~~ wife of William Robinson, his daughter?

Glenn Sec. Bk

John Richards

of Amherst Id.

d May 6, 1923 aged 79 yr 4 mo., after illness of several months.
Buried in Glenwood cemetery.
Outsiders who attended
Mrs. J. Russell, Wolfe Id.
Mr. + Mrs. H. Raywoods } Bath.
Mr. C. Davey

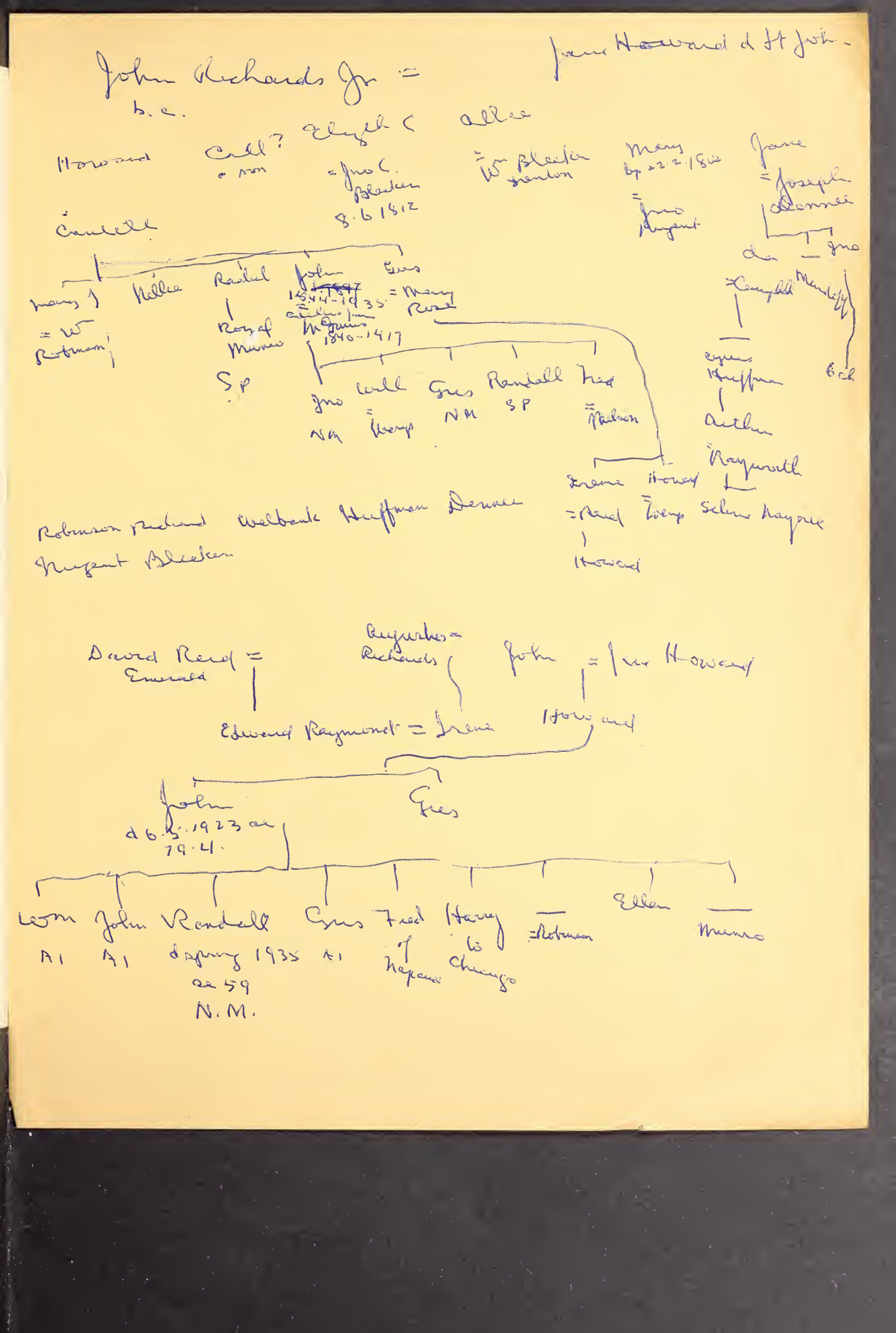
Born on Amherst Id.
Farmer, on Lake Shore.
Active interest in municipal affairs, being reeve
Conservative
Anglican
Survived by six sons.
Wm
John
Randall (d. apr Mar 1935) } Amherst Id.
Gus
Fred
Harry, Chicago
3 sisters
Mrs. Robinson
Miss Ellen Richards
Mrs. Munro } Amherst Id.
1 brother
Gus
Funeral by Rev. J. C. Dixon.

Randall Richards of Amherst Island died 1 week after being admitted to KGH died apr Mar 1935.
Aged 59 yrs + a bachelor. Anglican.
Brothers Frederick, of Napanee
William
John } of Amherst Island.
Augustus

9

John Fair.

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.
NEWTON FALLS, N.Y.


John Richards Jr =
b. c.
Jane Howard d H Joh.
Howard
Cell? a son
Elizabeth C
=Jno C. Bleeker
b. 6 1812
Alice
=Wm Bleeker Stanton
Mary
by 22.2.1812
=Jno Nugent
Jane
=Joseph Clonnee
Jno
Campbell
Mendiff
Mary
=W Robinson
Nellie
Rachel
Roy of Munro
S P
John
1844-1935
=Ellen Jane McGuire
1840-1917
Gus
=Mary Rose
Jno
NM
Will
=Kemp
Gus
NM
Randall
SP
Fred
=Nelson
Irene
=Reed
Howard
Howard
=Kemp
Selina
Raymond
Arthur
=Raymond
Robinson Richard Welbank Huffman Denner
Nugent Bleeker
Howard
Edward Raymond = Irene
Howard
John
d 6.5.1923 ae 79.4.
Gus
Leon
A1
John
A1
Randall
d spring 1935
ae 59
N.M.
Gus
A1
Fred
of Nagano
Harry
to Chicago
=Robinson
Ellen
Munro

Richards

Wm Morrow.

Capt Richards = Howard

- Howard
  - John
    - Will
    - John
    - Gus
    - Fred
- Jane = Joseph Dennee

Glenn Sa Bk 1

(Herman Willard
Viola Wemp

m. Feb 8 (1921)

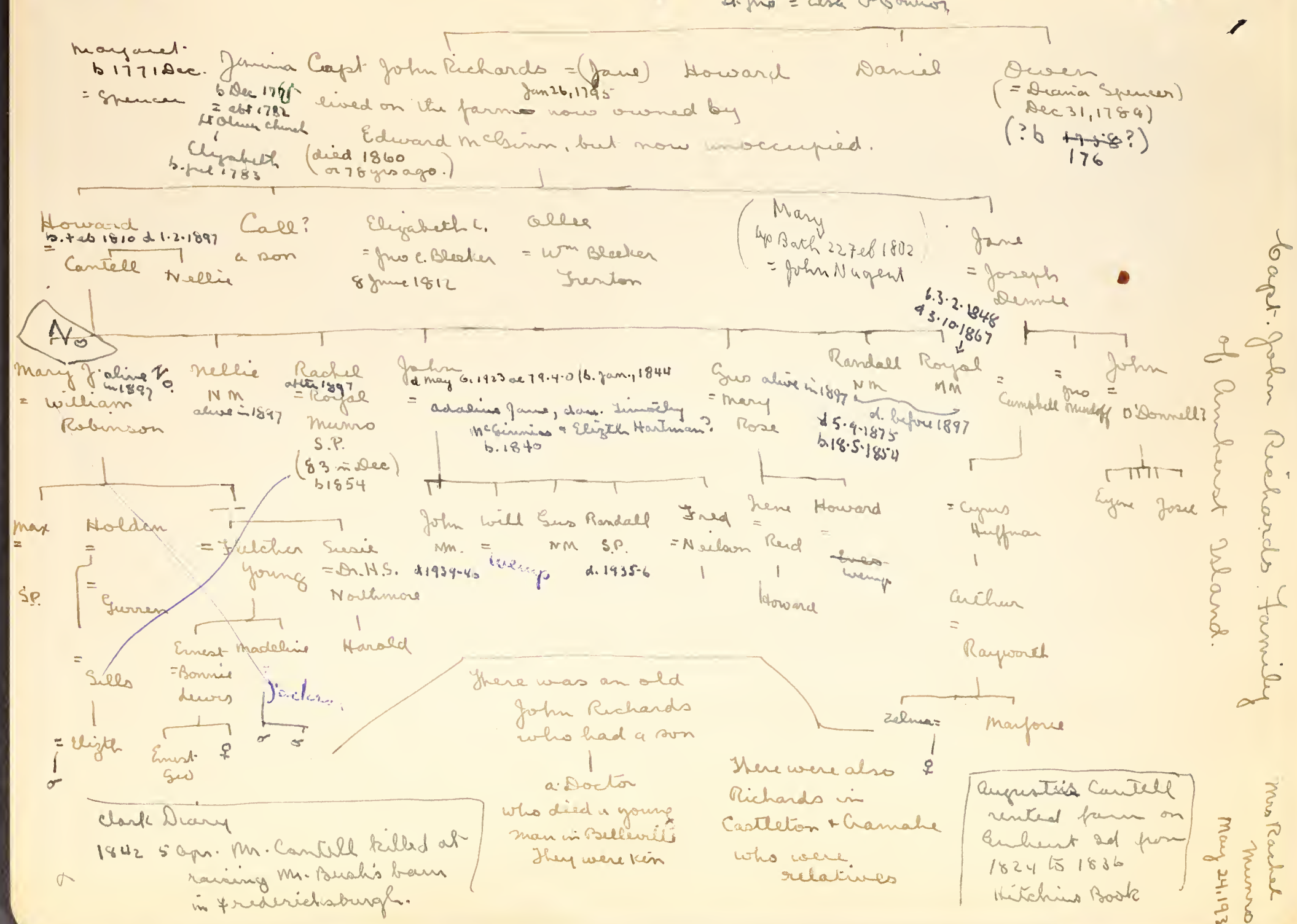
(Howard Richards
Marion Wemp

double wedding.

The women daughters of John Wemp, Jr.
Herman, son of Herman Willard-
Howard, son of Augustus Richards.

Capt. John Richards Family of Amherst Island.

Mrs Rachel Munro
May 24, 1936



Clark Diary
1842 5 Apr. Mr. Cantell killed at raising Mr. Bush's barn in Frederichsburgh.

Augustus Cantell rented farm on Amherst Isd from 1824 to 1836
Hitchins Book

Richards

Pioneer life on the Bay of Quinte.

P. 34-5 Elizabeth Ritchie b 1795; d 1876 married John R. Bleeker b 1787; d 1874; set Sidney.

Ch. John R. = Susanah Burnham; set. Wisconsin.
James unm.
George = Elizabeth Burnham; set. Wisconsin
Jacob unm
Henry = Hannah Abbott set Trenton ch. Howard, Jas., Wm., Lewis, & Addie
William = Mrs. Soper. no issue
Gilbert unm.
T. Howard = Isabel Young; set Trenton. ch. Wm A., Geo. H.
Jane = W. H. Nugent; set. on St. Clair River
Rachael
Susannah = Samuel Bryant; set. Amelia burgh
Anna = John Hennessey; set. Nursery.

Elsie Ritchie m George Bleeker; set Thurlow.

Ch: Ann = 1st Judge B. Dougall
2nd Allan Dougall
Ch. Helen
Harriet A.
Allecia

Elizabeth Ritchie was only fifteen when she married John R. Bleeker at Bath. Quietly after the ceremony they started in a canoe for Trenton. Camping one night on Captain Jot's Island, they reached home the following day. Three months later the young bride had occasion to go to Bath to visit her parents. She went alone on horseback, fording every stream between Trenton & Bath, with the exception of the Trent and Moira, over which she was ferried. She followed the Bay and found her way through long stretches of tangled forest

P. 209. Sarah A. Richards = Stephen Cunningham (William + Fanny White); set Nebraska. Ch Almira.
Levi.
Theodore.
Paul.
Eliza.

P. 218-9 Catherine Richards = George Currie (William + Harriet Hill) Police Magistrate; set. Picton ch. Lilly Currie, d. young
Mary = Rev. Joseph M. Hodson; s.p. Died in Paris, France.
Herman, druggist. Little Current, Algoma = Maggie Johnson
ch Susan
George
Morley
Josephine
a son
Morley, M.D., M.P.P. unm.; Set. Picton

J.

Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte

William Currie left County Down in 1814 in company with cousins, and, in time, arrived at Kingston. His energies at once found vent at Amherst Island, where he engaged himself as a laborer on a farm. As evidence that he stood far above his class, it may be stated that he, later, married Harriet Hill, a daughter of the pioneer, Silas Hill, for whom he had previously worked. Later removed to Prince Edward County.

p. 248 Mary Richards = Palen Clark (Palen + Gertrude Minaker); set. Oregon.
ch. Percy
Edith.

Sarah Richards = as first wife Andrew M. Clark (Litto) set. S. Marysburg.
ch. Eugene = G. Nelson Rose
Hazelton. d. in inf.

P 418 John Richards married Louisa Huff + settled in Ameliasburgh. She was daughter of Peter Huff + Julia Langton (Peter died 1867 aged 65 yrs, Julia died 1879 aged 67 yrs); granddaughter of Solomon Huff, of Huff's Island (born 1768); great granddaughter of Paul Huff, U.E.

P. 566. Annie Richards married Richard Morden and settled in Sophiasburgh. He was son of Richard Morden + grandson of Joseph Morden.
Issue 1. Joseph R (Was she dau. of Daniel Richards?)
~~2. Robert H~~.
2. James R.
3. Daniel
4. John
5 Robert
6 William
7 Margaret
8. Mary A
9 Lucretia
10 Catherine
11 Richard

see p. 571 for descendants.

her father d 1830 ae 80 (b 1750)

P. 764 John Richards married Sarah E. Spafford + settled in North Marysburg
Issue 1. George (marr. 1 N or 1812 or 1813 P.L.B.Q)
2. Sarah A (did she marr. Andrew M. Clark, above p. 248?)
3. Spencer
4. William
5. Henry

She a daughter of Solomon Spafford who died in 1830 aged 80 yrs
His wife was a Sheldon

Richards 3

Hald. Papers (May 1941)

John 110.1.1.1.2.2, 168.2

Personnel of Ind. Dept at Niagara pond 25 Dec 81 - 24 Mar 82

John Richards, Interpreter.

Ret. of Ind. Dept-

John Richards, interpreter, Oswego

Examt= John Richards re Expenses of Capt. Grait for Expedition to Frontiers, Oct 1781 under comm. of Maj Rogers.

Q.1 – Ber. Oswego 9 Oct/81

10 Oct/81 was at Oswego

22 Oct/81 on march to Springfield

John his X mark Richards.

Name not in 24 Mar – 25 Sep 1779

Sep 25/80 – 24 Mar 81.

John Richards from 1st to last Dates

25-Mar - 24 Sep 81.

John Richards.

Ret distb. Fr. & Dep. Pp 3 (Cat-) 6 Oct/84

Ind Dep. ~~Gt~~ Mr. Richie 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 s woman gone to States for her property. Land not run out

Margaret Ritchie 12b.1

Roll of Dep. at & in the dependencies of Canada & the Provisions they draw Cat., 1 Dec 1783

Margaret aged 12 yr 0 mo. unincorporated.

Town lot in Kingston and [illegible] the daughter of a [illegible]. Recommended for 400 acres as the daughter of a [illegible] and a town lot of [illegible] in Kingston upon condition of [illegible] improvement.

Hald. Papers. B.110 p. 120, 124, 128

4.11.1782, Oswego. Examination of John Richards, interpreter, and others, in respect to an account of expenses charged by Capt. Lee, of the Indian Department, on an expedition to the frontiers in October, 1781, under the command of Major Ross. The witnesses are John Richards, interpreter, Lieut. Nelles, Capt Crawford, King's Royal Regiment of New York.

Q Papers 1804 Land Petitions William 167
1805 " " Louis 309
Owen 369
William 145

St. George — nil

U.E. List

John.	manp+bapt.	S.G. Lieut Ind. Dept.; Interpreter L.B.M. 1791, 2000. Stamped Book. P.L. 1786
John, Jr.	do	John son of John, Sr. P. 1794. A boy, discharged - a Sergeant, but never did duty. O.R.
Daniel	do	Son of John Richards
Owen	do	Son of " " -- a boy, was discharged as a Sergeant, 2d Battn. R.R.N.Y. -- never did duty. O.R.

Loy. Claim — nil

Not in list of Officers recommended for half pay.

2

Richards, Jean (her) Amherst Island buried 24.6.1807 - = Alex bur 3.1.1810
John[6] wit. 6 - 30.8.1791 = Jane Howard Amh. Isl. 20.1.1795 bur 2.11.1810
→ Elizabeth Connor A1 bp 31.1.1796 = John R. Bleeker
Margaret, A1, bp 28.2.1798
Elsey, A.I. bp 23.2.1799
Mary, A.I. bp 22.2.1800 (= John Nugent; bur Bath Ang)
Jane, A.I. bp 29.9.1805 (= Joseph Dennee " " "
Rachael Hawley, A.I., bp 31.1.1808
John Howard, A.I. bp 7.4.1811.
Colin Mackenzie, A1, bp 2.11.1812.

Owen[3] wit 6 - 1.11.1789 = Dianah Spencer, 3, 31.12.1789
→ John[3] bp 6.3.1791.
Owen[3] bp 20.10.1805

Daniel wit A.I. 5 14.2.1797
" Richmond 18.3.1802
" A.I. 19 Sep. 1803
" A.I. 20 Feb 1812.

L.B.O. John Sr. 1789 granted 200 acres where?
1791 Lieut. Indian Dept received 750 acres due 1300 acres.
5.4.1791 to be put on same footing as officers of 84th Regt.
Owen. 8.7.1794 Hazelton Spencer prays land in township of Marysburg, Midland District, adjoining the lands of Owen Richards in the second concession east of the east lake in the same township.
Owen 17.11.1797. Praying for lands as the son of a subaltern. Recommended for 100 acres as the son of a subaltern
Daniel do do
John, Junior do do
Daniel 14.11.1797 A hand board certificate. Recommended for 200 acres as a U.E. loyalist.
Margaret Spencer, alias Richards, 29.8.1797 hand board certificate Ireland 200 acres as U.E.L.
" Richards, alias Spencer. Praying for a

However, two isolated items have been found which may ~~give some indication~~ increase the possibility ~~confirm our suspicion~~. The first is found in New York State Library Bulletin, 1920, ~~the~~ Calendar of Council Minutes. It ~~and~~ ~~seem~~ augment this suspicion* ~~is~~ outlining the:

1756, Aug 25. French Neutrals distributed as follows:

Richard, with others, to Courtland Manor.

This would indicate that a French newcomer named Richard had been detained during the conflict (1756-1761) which ended ~~after~~ in the capture of Quebec and the conquest of Canada.*

A second item is found in Sir William Johnson Papers. It reads as follows:

1761, Jan. 12, Fort Pitt. George Croghan's Return to Sir Wm. Johnson.

At Miamis

A French man, Interpreter, at 7/6 per Diem.

There is a possibility that this was the man named Richards who had been detained at Courtland Manor and also the man who served later as an interpreter with the British during the American Revolution ~~as an interpreter~~ 65.

~~later with the British as an interpreter~~

It is also known that Jean Richard had married a woman named Alice, and had fathered three sons and two daughters. Beyond that nothing is known until he joined Butler's Rangers in the Summer of 1777, likely during the siege of Fort Stanwix.

There is ample evidence that he had served in the Company of Rangers commanded by Capt. Walter Butler until about 1779, when he was transferred to the Indian Department. This move must have been influenced by his knowledge of Indian dialects.

Lt. John Richards = Olive (Elsie) Wemp
U.E.

- Col Owen = Diana Spencer
- Jemima = Oliver Church
- John = Jane Howard
- David
- Margaret = Hazelton Spencer
  - a girl Blossom

- John Howard = Cantelle (Rumtelle)
- Colin McKenzie
- Elizabeth = John A. Bleecker
- Olive (Elsie) = Wm Bleecker
- Mary = John Hugget
- Jane = Joseph Dennis
- Rebecca
- Margaret

- Mary J = Robinson, S.P.
- Hellie N.M.
- Rachel = Royal Munro, S.P.
- John = Adeline Jane McGinnis, b. 1.1.1844, d. 5.5.1923, m. 19.4.0
- Randall, S.P.
- Royal, S.P.
- Augustus = Mary Rose

- John, N.M.
- William = Wemp
- Augustus, N.M., d. Napanee 1917
- Randall, N.M.
- Frederick = Neilson
- Irene = Reid
  - Howard
- Thorwood = Wemp
  - = Walker

D. VALLEY STUART, GRS
20146 DOYLE COURT
GROSSE POINTE WOODS, MI 48236

13 February 1977

Dear Mr Burleigh:

I have not been successful in finding your Jean Baptiste Richard. I have examined all the records checked on the enclosed list.

Ste Anne's Church, Detroit, records revealed on page 55, a baptism on 22 March 1710 of an Indian slave belonging to JEAN RICHARD, voyageur, age 15 years called MARIE JEANNE. The godfather was Michel Beaugis, voyageur; the godmother was Magdelaine Parent.

b. 1694-5

The only other entry on this name was on page 483, dated 9 July 1759. It was a marriage between CHARLES BARTHELEMY, maitre voilier (master sailmaker), son of Pierre, the latter alive and living in Quebec, and the deceased Therese Portuguais AND MARIE SUZANNE RICHARD, veuve de soeur which means widow of sister and I can find no translation of that phrase (like sister-in-law) but maybe someone you know who is more conversant in French will be able to explain it - anyway, it said widow of sister GILBERT PARENT - maybe it meant widow, which would be correct, and the soeur part was a mistake - because this next part isn;t correct either, but this is what it said: of Gilbert Parent, living tradesman of this town, and daughter of the dcd Jean Baptiste Richard, interpreter for the King and Marie Anne La Decouverte, her father and mother legitimately married, also of this parish and Quebec.
Witnesses: Zacharie Cicotte, Hyacinthe Reaume, Basile Marois, --Pouget, --Laferte, --Petit, and Louis Vessine.

Noticing that Cicotte was the first witness, I was reminded of a ledger called THE CICOTTE BOOK which deals with the men who came to Detroit in 1749 to curb the English infiltration from New England (as it later became). in 1749, Pierre de Celeron left Montreal with 300 soldiers to take formal possession of the Ohio Valley. At various stations along his route, he set up plates giving notice that France was not taking over her rightful territory. At the same time, an effort was made to strengthen the fort at Detroit, so in May the gov-general in Quebec proclaimed that any man that would settle in Detroit wd receive certain agricultural benefits.

The CICOTTE BOOK is a partial record of that venture. Between the period before the proclamation and the year 1751, the population in Detroit increased from 350 to 483. So obviously, not all the people who came are accounted for in this book. 45 names are included in this book, but Jne Bte Richard is not among them. Before, mailing this letter, I will double check the land records. No, I will be unable to visit the library for two weeks, so rather I will mail this now, but make a note to check the land records next time and will advise you of those results. If he was part of this 1749 venture, he shd show ownership of a deed. I am doubtful, however,

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because I did check our Manuscript File with no results, and it's likely that file wd include something if he were one of the 1749 invasion. I will double check, you may rest assured.

I also checked records, including some church records - that is, all that we have here, for Monroe.

The military history you mentioned is not here. I found a list of the French commandants of the post in Detroit, but nothing about the regular soldiers. I am informed that these records would be in Ottawa or more likely, Quebec Archives.

The xerox sheet I am enclosing is from our publication of Father Christian Denissens church records. (see enclosed description). This doesn't include the RICHARD family, but there were several entries in the Ste Anne's records themselves that deal with the name, so why the family was excluded by Fr Denissen is beyond me. There was a RICARD family included, but there seems to be no connection at all, as the first person named was born in 1740.

So I'm sorry to say that except for the land records mentioned above, I am unable to think of any more sources. I have consulted with the librarians for advice, and tried their suggestions to no avail.

I wd suggest you write Monroe County, but I really don't think they would have much that early. Still, you can try the library there. I don't have the address. The county wasn't organized unti 1817, so their records wd relate mostly to the events subsequent to that time, but you never know. They might have some old records.

I'm sorry not to be able to help you. I am refunding $2 .50 as I did not use it all.

sincerely,

DeVa

I checked the JOHN ASKIN papers and found no reference to You. I found Suzanne Parent but it was exactly the same information as we had before. I also checked Tanguay and you were, of course, right about YOU -do you have those entries? No help with the Richard problem, however. I don't know what you inferred from my early letter about churches in the Miami country unless it was Monroe, which I've done. If I've missed somethin please write again. I don't have a carbon of that letter. You are not bothering me!! I will do what ever I can, but have run out of ideas. Do you ever go to the Kingston Library?

I wrote thanking her for her assistance 17 May 77

Donna Stuart

20 Feb., 1977

D. Valley Stuart,
20146 Doyle Ct.,
Grosse Pointe, Mich., 48236

Dear Madam:-

I was most happy with the few notes which you sent me re the Richard family. They added greatly to my understanding of the workings of the French-Indian people. For instance, having your letter and Tanguay's Dictionary of the French-Canadian People before me, I come up with a most amazing tale, for instance:

Pierre You, an officer with La Salle down the Mississippi in 1682, made an attachment of a king with a Miami squaw, and by her had a daughter, Marie-Anne, or Marie Jeanne, born in 1694. This daughter became a slave of Jean-Bte., a Voyageur, as well as interpreter, named Richard, who had his slave baptized in Ste. Anne's, Detroit, on 22 March, 1710.

Richard evidently, during the next few years, had a child by his slave. He then, or later, returned to Montreal, where, on 15 Aug., 1718, he married the slave. On the same day, they baptized their daughter, Suzanne. In addition, a son was born and baptized in Montreal of22 Nov., 1721.

3 days before her father buried

Jean-Bte Richard had been born at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, in 1682. He was therefore 28 years of age when, as a voyageur and interpreter, he had his Indian slave baptized at Detroit.

The daughter, Suzanne, bapt. in 1718, married Gilbert Parant in 1733 in Montreal. To them a son was born in 1734, and died in Montreal in 1742. Shortly thereafter they removed to Detroit, where he became involved with trading with the Miami Indians. He had been shot at River Raisin, and buried there 9 Sept., 1750. His body was exhumed and reburied at Detroit 4 July, 1752. He had been shot at Miami River, and his body could not be carried to Detroit. His widow remarried on 9 July, 1759, at Detroit, Charles Barthelemy. The widow died and was buried 13 Jan., 1800 at St. Antoine, River Raisin.

The last item re the Parants indicates that the offspring of the Richard-You family, having Indian, Miami blood, all returned to the Miami country.

All this mess brings up some unanswered questions, which I hope you may be able to answer. Here they are:

1. Parant was shot in an affair at River Raisin, on 9 Sept. Is there any indication as to why? And might not Jean Richard, born in 1721, have been captured at the same time?
2. What was St. Antoine, River Raisin? Was it a parish? If so, where are its records?
3. I would be satisfied to consider 'veuve de soeur' to mean widow.
4. Please send me photostatic copy of entries involving the You family.

I am returning your check to help pay for additional time and search. Let me hear from you at your convenience. And many thanks for your assistance.

faithfully yours

PS/
I have been in the same business as yourself for many years.

Fr Denissais Genealogy & French Fam of Detroit Region

vii. Mary Anderson,b. 7 Jan Grosse Isle,bp. 20 Feb 1883 Ste Anne Detroit
viii. Eugene Robinson,b. 19 Aug 1885 Grosse Isle
ix. Josephine,b. 19 Jul 1887 Amherstburg

40. (JOHN)JAMES[6]ALBERT PARENT(Joseph[5],Joseph[4],Laurence[3],Laurence[2], Michael[1]),b. 11 Mar 1847 Assumption Sandwich,m. 7 May 1875 Ste Anne Detroit CELINA MARY MORAS,b. 3 May,bp. there 7 May 1854,d. 4 Sep 1909 Detroit at 132 Adams Ave East,bur. 6 Sep 1909 from SS Peter and Paul,dau. of Christopher Moras and Emily Cicotte
Children,bp. Ste Anne Detroit:
i. Helena Amable[7],b. 3 Nov,bp. 4 Nov 1877
ii. Emily Isabella,b. 14 Feb,bp. 16 Feb 1879,bur. from there 4 Aug 1880
iii. James Albert,b. 13 Nov,bp. 14 Nov 1880

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1. PETER[1]PARENT,b. 1610 parish of Mortagne, in La Perche,France,bur. 6 Aug 1698 Beauport Canada,son of Andrew Parent and Mary Coudray, came to Québec,m. there 9 Feb 1654 JANE BEDEAU,b. 1631,bur. 23 Nov 1706 Beauport,dau. of James Badeau(sic)and Ann Ardouin. Peter had moved with his family to Beauport ca. 1672.
Children:
2 i. Joseph[2],b. 27 Jan 1669
ii. Geneveva,b. 2 Mar 1670 Québec,m. 2 Dec 1686 Beauport Noël Langlois b. 7 Dec 1651 Québec,bur. 9 Oct 1693 Beauport,widower of Aimes Caron,son of Noël Langlois and Frances Grenier

2. JOSEPH[2]PARENT(Peter[1]),b. 27 Jan 1669 Québec,m. 31 Jan 1690 Beauport MAGDELENE MARETTE dit LEPINE,b. 1670,bur. 29 Aug 1747 Montréal, dau. of James Marette dit Lepine and Mary Paget
Children:
3 i. Gilbert[3],b. 3 Dec 1703
ii. Mary,b. 21 Jan 1709 Detroit

★ 3. GILBERT[3]PARENT(Joseph[2],Peter[1]),b. 3 Dec 1703 Montréal,bur. 9 Sep 1750 River Raisin,exhumed,reburied 4 Jul 1752 Detroit. He had been shot at Miamis River and his body could not be carried to Detroit. m. 1733 MARY SUSANNE RICHARD,b. 15 Aug 1718 Montréal, bur. 13 Jan 1800 St Antoine River Raisin,dau. of John Baptist Richard and Mary Ann Yon Ladecouvert,a Miamis. Gilbert moved with his family to Detroit in 1742 and traded with the Miamis Indians
Children:
i. Joseph Gilbert[4],b. 1734,bur. 18 Feb 1742 Montréal
ii. Magdelene,b. 30 Aug 1743 Detroit,bur. 2 Aug 1801 St Antoine River Raisin,m. 19 Sep 1763 Montréal John Baptist Cavelier dit Rangeard,b. 25 Mar 1729 there, bur. 16 Sep 1801 St Antoine River Raisin,son of John Baptist Cavelier and Mary Charlotte Pigeon
iii. Albert,b. 7 Oct 1745 Detroit,bur. 4 Jul 1752
iv. Peter,b. Nov 1748 Detroit,bur. there 23 Nov 1749

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1. JOHN FIACRE[1]PARIOT dit VADEBONCOEUR,b. 1726 parish of Villiers, diocese of Sens,province of Champagne,France,came to Canada,m. 5 Nov 1753 Montréal CATHERINE PERILLARD,b. 6 Nov 1732 Terrebonne, dau. of Nicolas Perillard and Catherine Papineau
Child:
i. Judith[2],b. 5 Dec 1772 Assumption Sandwich

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1. ANTHONY[1]PARISIEN m. LOUISA SARAZIN
Child:
2 i. Joseph[2],b. 1802

2. JOSEPH[2]PARISIEN(Anthony[1]),b. 1802 Montréal,bur. 26 Jan 1849 Detroit 1823,m. there 11 Aug 1835 GENEVEVA LE BEAU,b. 21 Jun 1798 St Antoine River Raisin,bur. 18 Jul 1849 Detroit,widow of John Baptist Savignac,dau. of René Le Beau and Elisabeth Drouillard
Children:
i. Mary Elisabeth[3],b. 11 May 1836 Detroit,bur. there 17 Aug 1837
ii. Lucy,b. 22 May 1838 Detroit
iii. Josephine,b. 6 Aug 1839 Detroit

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1. MATHEW[1]PARK,d.before 1797,m. RACHEL PARK
Child:
2 i. Jonas[2],m. 30 Jan 1797

2. JONAS[2]PARK(Mathew[1]),m. 30 Jan 1797 Detroit APOLLONIA CATIN dit DEPLAINE,b. there 21 Jul 1779,dau. of Anthony Catin dit Deplaine and Mary Ann Martin
Children,b. Assumption except i:
i. Elisabeth[3],b. 13 Dec 1797,bp. 14 Jun 1798 Detroit, bur. 16 Apr 1801 Assumption Sandwich
ii. Catherine,b.18 Dec 1799
iii. Jane,b. 6 Dec 1802
iv. Mary Ann,b. 3 Apr 1805
v. John Baptist,b. 13 Aug 1807
vi. Julia,b. 25 Jul 1810
vii. Isabella,b. 4 Jun 1813
viii. Teresa,b. in Jan 1816,bur. there 16 Apr 1825
ix. William,b. 1 Feb 1820

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1. JOSEPH[1]PARMANTIER,b. Foncroy,diocese of Nancy,France,son of Francis Parmantier and Catherine Toussaint,came to Detroit in 1832,m. there 30 Nov 1835 ELISABETH CHAPIAU,b. Belfort,diocese of Strasbourg,France,widow of Joseph Robert,dau. of John Peter Chapiau and Ann Mary Louis. Bride came to Detroit in 1832

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1. CHARLES[1]PARNIER m. JANE MELINE who r. parish of St Martin,village of Malzeline,Lorraine,France
Children:
i. Martin[2]Parnier dit Vadeboncoeur(also known as Prenier),came to Canada with brother Joseph,m. 16 May 1763 St Michel d'Yamaska Mary Pelagia Thibert, dau. of John Mary Thibert dit Marion and Mary Louisa Pelissier
2 ii. Joseph,bur. 8 Dec 1796

2. JOSEPH[2]PARNIER dit VADEBONCOEUR(Charles[1]),came to Canada with brother Martin,bur. 8 Dec 1796 Rivière aux Écorces,m. 1764 CATHERINE LARIVIÈRE,d. age of 50 yrs. Rivière aux Écorces,bur. 8 Aug 1798 Detroit
Children:
i. Catherine[3],b. 1765 bur. 12 Aug 1793 Detroit,m. 30 Oct 1780 there Anthony Sargent dit Lafontaine,b. 1748 parish of Volay-Forlay,jurisdiction of Salain, province of Franche-Comté,France,bur. 2 Jun 1813 Detroit,son of Peter Sargent and Claudine Auget
3 ii. Joseph,m. 8 Jul 1793
4 iii. Paul,m. 13 Apr 1795
iv. Mary Louisa,m. 8 Feb 1796 Detroit Charles Gabriel Fontaine,b. 18 Mar 1778 Assumption Sandwich,son of Charles Francis Fontaine and Elisabeth Godfroy dit St Georges
v. Philip,b. 29 Feb 1772 South West Coast of Detroit,d. 11 Apr 1797 Rivière aux Écorces
vi. Mary Magdelene,b. 20 Aug 1774 Grosse Pointe,d. 29 Oct 1817 Sandusky bur. there,later removed to St Antoine River Raisin 11 Feb 1818,m. 16 Feb 1789 Detroit Joseph Pineau dit Deschatelets son of Joseph Pineau dit Deschatelets and Susanne Gareau dit St Onge
vii. Josette,b. 8 Aug 1776 Grosse Pointe,bur. 3 Jan 1856 Assumption Sandwich,m. 1st 8 Jan 1791 Detroit Paul Quevillon dit Armand,b. 3 May 1756 St Vincent de Paul Lower Canada,bur. 26 Aug 1804 Detroit,son of Paul Quevillon dit Armand and Radegona Mersan dit La Pierre. m. 2nd 30 Apr 1805 Detroit John Baptist Dufour,b. 26 Feb 1773 Assumption,bur. there 31 Jul 1847,widower of Mary Jane Le Beau,son of John Baptist Dufour and Catherine Durand dit Montmirel
5 viii. Louis,b. 20 Feb 1778
ix. James,b. 20 Feb 1780 Detroit,m. there 2 Oct 1810 Magdelene Robidou,b. 13 Dec 1790 bp. 21 Jan 1791 Detroit,bur. 27 Feb 1815,dau. of Stephen Robidou and

narrative tradition

The Annals of the French Colony at Quebec, from its inception in 1608, reveal a continuous struggle for survival. Although stress is laid on the lack of certain vitamins, a desire for a route to India, a struggle for a share of profits of the fur trade, christianization of the natives, & lack of interest in France, the real enemy was the Iroquois Confederation.

Although stress is laid on the attacks of the Iroquois, a search for the route to India, a struggle for the profits from the fur trade & the christianization of the natives, the true struggle was with the Iroquois Confederation, a continuing struggle.

The confrontation with the Iroquois had its beginning when Champlain accompanied a band of Algonquins in an attack on a Mohawk band on the shores of Lake Champlain in 1609. The added insult to injury when, in 1615, he accompanied the Huron warriors on a raid into Iroquois country south of Lake Ontario. Retaliation by the Iroquois continued for almost a century. It is only necessary to refer to the attack on Montreal in 1643, the destruction of the Huron, Petun & Neutral tribes by the Iroquois in 1648-9 and the slaughter of Dollard and his companions at the Long Sault in 1660, and many other disturbing episodes.

At this time in its history, the population of French Canada was approximately twenty five hundred souls, of whom eight hundred resided in the town of Quebec. The colony would have been destroyed had it not been for a change in management in the Court in France. In 1661 Mazarin, the King's tutor, died. He was replaced by Colbert who initiated changes in the control of the young colony. The Company of the Hundred Associates who had controlled the colony for a number of years, was dissolved.

In 1665 a new administration was set up in the Colony. The Marquis de Tracy, with the Carignan-Salières Regiment, was sent to the Colony to defend the colony from the repeated attacks by the Iroquois. Portions of the regiment constructed forts along the Richelieu and neighboring rivers, and other companies served as garrisons in various communities. One of these companies, that of Varennes served as garrison in Montreal.

One of the company of Varennes was Guillaume Rudeau dit La Fleur. He was born in St Ligier, in the Bourgne of Xaintes, in France. At 24 years of age he joined the regiment and came to America with it in 1665. A family tradition states that he was

Samuel ~~de~~ Champlain, the founder of Quebec in 1608, will always be remembered and respected for this event. But his actions in the succeeding years caused almost a century of misery for the colony. His confrontation with the Mohawks in 1609 in consort with the Algonquins at Lake Champlain, and his participation with the Hurons on their attack on the Iroquois villages, south of Lake Ontario in 1615. These two episodes resulted in repeated reprisals by the Mohawks for more than fifty years. Attacks on outlying settlements and isolated parties

Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec in 1608, will always be remembered as the father of the French colony in America. ~~but~~ even though his activities in succeeding years caused almost a century of misery for the French colonists. His confrontations with the Mohawk Indians in 1609, in consort with the Algonquins ~~at~~ on the shores of Lake Champlain, and his participation with the Hurons in their attack on the ~~Mohawks~~ Iroquois villages south of Lake Ontario in 1615, were unfortunate events. These two episodes resulted in repeated reprisals at the hands of the Mohawks intermittently for more than fifty years.

In 1659 the population of the colony was only 2300 persons, of whom 300 were residing in Quebec

Although Samuel Champlain is remembered as the founder of Quebec in 1608, which he nourished and protected for a quarter of a century, his action in 1609 laid the foundation of a century of bitter warfare was a

descended from a Welshman who, as was a guard in the Royal Palace. had protected King during the Massacre of Bartholomew in 156 .

Richard was a member of the company of the regiment commanded by Capt de Varennes, which company was stationed in Montreal. He remained in Canada when his regiment returned to France, and continued in the militia, attaining the rank of Sergeant. He accompanied Governor Frontenac when he departed from Montreal, to ascend the St Lawrence and establish Fort Frontenac (with 15 men.)

When, in August, after the erection of the primitive fort, Frontenac departed for Montreal, the fort was left in charge of Sgt. Richard. La Salle, who was to become the seigneur of the fort and its environs, had already departed to the Seneca country; later going to Montreal where he remained during the winter of 1673-74. Later in that year La Salle departed for France where he remained until 12 Oct 1675 when he was in Quebec, very shortly thereafter he left for Fort Frontenac, where he started reconstruction.

During the ~~period th~~ absence of La Salle, Sgt Richard was in command at the Fort. He remained there until 1677 when his name is found in the census records of the Fort.

Richard is recorded as having married at Montreal, 26 Nov 1675, Agnes, daughter of Urbain Tessier. It is possible that the marriage took place at Fort Frontenac, and the record of which was entered in Montreal. In any event Richard had ceased connection with Fort Frontenac by 1677 having returned to his duties at Montreal.

By 1684 he had been appointed lieutenant of the vanguard company of the post of Montreal. ~~Later~~ he became captain of militia in the parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles de Montreal, at the lower end of the Island. Here he ~~settled~~ took up residence in 1679, where he remained until he met a soldier's death on 2 July 1690. The circumstances are recorded, as follows, in the Register of the parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal:

683

"On the 2nd July, 1690, the Iroquois killed near the coulee of Jean Gron, at the foot of the Island (of Montreal) Sieur Coulombe, lieutenant reforme; Jalot, surgeon; Larose; Cartier; Jean Beaudoin, jr.; Pierre Masta, jr.; Isaac, soldier; de Montenon, sieur de Lorme, Guillaume Richard dit Lafleur, and many others, discovered by the surgeon of the parish, Antoine Chandillon. Because of fear of the Iroquois, they were interred in haste, at the same site, and it was not until 2 Nov., 1694, that the remains were transported to the cemetery."

Thus died Guillaume Richard, called Sieur de Lafleur, after more that a quarter century of military service. He had sired eleven children, seven of whom were married and left posterity. ~~One son~~

One son, Jean-Baptiste, born at Pointe-aux-Trembles, in 1682, married at Montreal 15 Aug 1718, Marie-Anne, daughter of Pierre Gyon, Sieur de la Découverte, and of Elizabeth Sauvagesse, Miami squaw.

A note in Tanguay's Genealogie des Familles Canadien regarding Pierre Gyon, Sieur de la Découverte is quoted here

"He was one of the signatories of the act of taking possession of the country of Arkansas, made in the name of the King of France, the 13th and 14th March, 1682 — Archives de la Marine, Code Louisiane, t. 1. anee 1682. By virtue of the privilege accorded by the king to the discoverers, he took the title of Sieur de la Découverte, in 1683, which title is accorded to him in the official governmental acts, in which he is titled officer in Louisiana.

His only child by his Miami wife was Marie Anne, born 1694. She was brought to Montreal by her father, where he, in 1697 remarried the widow Deguay. Marie-Anne married 1718 Jean Richard, an interpreter

Jean Richard and his wife, Marie-Anne, had two known

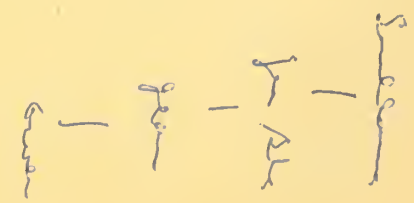
children, Suzanne baptized in Montreal in 1718, and Jean, baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, in 1721.

It is believed that the mother Marie-Anne, and her family returned to Detroit, where she would be close to her people, the Miamis, who lived west of Détroit. It is natural that her husband would become an interpreter, having learned the Miami Tongue for his wife.

Suzanne married in 1733 Gilbert Parent, later recorded as a Merchant. She married 2nd at Detroit, in 1759, Charles Barthelemy.

Jean the only recorded son was born in 1721. There is no further record of him. He is the only Jean to be found in the Richard family

I firmly believe that he is the person who became a prisoner of Western Indians, as outlined in the following Genealogy of the Richards Family.



From the founding of Quebec by Champlain in 1608, the French had repeatedly antagonized the Iroquois Five Nations, the most powerful and determined Indian Confederation in America. Champlain, in 1811, had introduced gunfire to the Mohawks on Lake Champlain. In 1813, he accompanied the Huron warriors in an futile attack on the Iroquois villages south of Lake Ontario. Time after time there were confrontations. Our history books are filled with them. In 1649, the Iroquois had dispersed the Huron nation and at the same time had brought punishment and death to the French priests living with the Hurons. On the 21st of May 1660 Dollard and his party of sixteen were slain at the Long Sault on the Ottawa. Repeatedly, bands of Iroquois fell on isolated communities, bringing arson and death. By 1665, the French King and his advisers appointed a new governor, de Courcelles, and shipped with him to Canada for its defence, the top French Regiment, that known as Carignan-Salières. They embarked from France in 16 June and arrived at Quebec on 17 August, 1665. At this time Quebec City had a population of only eight hundred people, while the whole of New France, scattered along the St Lawrence as far as Montreal, was only two thousand, seven hundred.

Among the soldiers

~~Barring a great part of this period of family story is woven into the fabric of French Canada. Among the soldiers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment who arrived in Quebec on 17 August 1665, it had to be a lad of~~ ~~was Guillaume (William) Richard, born c 1641, a private in the La Varenne Company. He was single, and the son of Jean Richard, a wheat merchant of St Leger, bishopric of Xaintes, in Saintonge, and his wife, Anne Mauricier. The companies of this regiment were allotted various duties. Forts were erected along the Richelieu River, while others became garrison in various communities. Richard's company became garrison in Montreal. Here he eventually became sergeant of the garrison, and because of his experience, became part of the force which accompanied Count

Daniel de Rémy, Sieur de Courcelles. 1B

c-1665

The situation had become so desperate that the King's appointed a new Governor of French Canada, ~~Thos~~ Sieur de Courcelles, He was sent to the Colony and was given the support of the Carignan Salières Regiment, which reached Quebec in August. The various companies were allocated to certain posts. Montreal received

Marquis de Tracy Lt-Gen + O.C Carignan-Salières Regt. arr. in Quebec in June 1665

For his support in the Colony Marquis de Tracy, a Lieut-General, at the command of the famous ~~its O.C. of the~~ Carignan-Salières Regiment

He ~~and~~ was given ~~the~~ support by the Marquis de Tracy O.C. of the noted Carignan-Salières Regt. These concentrated on Quebec in the summer of 1665.

The situation in the Colony had become so desperate that the King and his Council took steps for its protection. Sieur de Courcelles was appointed Governor. For his support the Marquis de Tracy, with the noted Carignan-Salières Regiment were dispatched to Canada in the Summer of 1665. Immediate steps were taken to erect forts on the Richelieu River and to supply companies of the regiment to vital areas.

The company of La Varenne was stationed at Montreal. On its roster was Guillaume (William) Richard dit ~~le~~ le Flaw, then aged twenty-four and unmarried. Parish records show that he was son of Jean Richard, a wheat dealer, of parish of St Leger, Archepiscopie of Xaintes, in Saintonge, and his wife Anne Meusnier.

By 1669, when the dangers that beset the Colony had been lessened, the Regiment was recalled to France. Before its departure, its officers and men were encouraged to take their discharge and settle in the Colony, where there was an overpowering need for soldiers and settlers. Those who remained became members of the local militia, a much needed feature in the new Colony.

~~a French woman and married a large family~~

~~Jean Baptiste Richard remains~~

Sergeant Guillaume Richard, Sieur de la Fleur married in Montreal 26 Nov. 1675 Agnes ~~[illegible]~~, daughter of Urbain Tessier. After his death, his widow remarried in Pointe-aux-Trembles, at the foot of Montreal island. Of their ten children, the fourth, and second son, Jean-Baptiste, baptized in Montreal 19 March 1682, married in the same place on 15 August 1718, Marie-Anne, daughter of Pierre Yon, Sieur de la Découverte, and Elizabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami. The fact that their first child, Suzanne, was baptized the same day, indicates that their union, Indian style, had occurred a year or two before, and most likely in the neighborhood of Detroit, in Miami Indian Territory, where he had already earned the right to be termed an interpreter, as well as Sieur de la Fleur.

A second child, Jean, was baptized 22 Nov 1721, at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal. As there are no further references to this family in the parish records of French Canada, it is most likely because they had removed to Detroit. This belief is supported by the fact that their first child, Suzanne, married Gilbert Parant in 1733, place unknown, and that they were residing in Detroit in 1745, where Parant is termed a Merchant and interpreter. At that time Jean Richard, the son, was 12 years of age.

Pierre Yon, the father-in-law of Jean-Baptiste Richard, was an ensign in the employment of Sieur de la Salle the discoverer of the Mississippi Valley. Because of his part in this important discovery, Ensign Yon took the title of Sieur de la Découverte to commemorate his participation in the events of the day. During this time he had taken to wife Elizabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami.

Having placed the Richard family in the Detroit-Miami area, it is an opportunity to introduce the possibility of a later phase in the history of the Richard family.

1D 1

You may not agree with my interpretations relative to the story I am about to unfold relate. For this I can not criticize your decision. At the same time, even so I remain true to my reasons for believing that the Legalist who lies buried on the shore of the Bay of Quinte was a direct descendant of the soldier soldier who protected the French King during the massacre of St Barthelemew in 1534 (Even though there are a few blank spots, the story is fascinating and may well be true, if you desire it)

1675 (26 Nov) Montreal

1: Richard, Guillaume (1) son of Jean (Hotel merchant) and Anne Menessier of St Leger. Bishopric of Xaintes; buried 8 July 1690, at Pointe-aux-Trembles of Montreal (Santonge)

Jessier, Agnes (2) dau. of Urbain I b.p. Montreal 23 Mar 1659 1 Dec 1703

Children

1. Agnes b.p. b.p. Montreal 23 Aug 1676: mar. Jean Moreau Poreau-Lapalme
2. Pierre b.p. Montreal 8 Aug 1678 = 11 10 1706 Catherine Lemoine ? Bonaventure
3. Jean-Baptiste b.p. 1680; bur Montreal 23 Feb. 1688.
4. Jean Baptiste b.p. Montreal 19 Mar 1682 = Montreal 15 8 1718 Marie-Anne Jeron
5. Claude b.p. Montreal 30 Jan 1684
6. Marie-Anne, b.p. Montreal 1 Apr 1686
7. Anonyme b.p. Montreal 25 Mar 1690
8. Pierre b.p. Montreal 8 Aug 1678
9. Guillaume b.p. Montreal 20 Jul 1680
10. Marie-Madeleine b.p. Montreal 14 Mar 1688

(1) Simon de la Fleur, sergeant de la garnison of Montreal, ancien marguillier, killed by the Iroquois, 2 July 1690. near the coulée de Jean Grou, and interred in haste on the same site, with nine others, who were later buried in the cemetery, 2 Nov 1694 (See note on page 285.

(2) The remained 23 Nov 1692 Claude Du Congé of Pointe-aux-Trembles of Montreal

Page 285 Note (1)

2 July 1690, the Iroquois killed near the coulée of Jean Grou,

B

He married, in Montreal, 26 Nov 1675, Agnes Jessier daughter of Urbain I Jessier

Shortly after the arrival of the Regiment in Canada, the Company of which Richard was a member was stationed in Montreal. Here they remained until in 1679 when the Regiment was returned to France. Prior to its departure, its officers and men were allowed to take their discharge if they were willing to settle in the young colony. Richard availed himself of this offer and remained in Montreal.

Richard was with the force led by Count Frontenac which ascended the St Lawrence to establish Fort Frontenac. He was, at that time a Sergeant, and was left in command of the new fort when Frontenac retired down the river. He remained in charge for the period 1673-1675, when assumed control.

Richard returned to Montreal where, on 26 November, he married Agnes, daughter of Urbain Jessier, aged eighteen. He later returned to duty at Fort Frontenac where he was recorded as being present in the first census of Ontario on 1677.

Richard finally returning to Montreal where he continued to reside. Here he is referred to as Sieur de la Fleur, sergeant of the garrison of Montreal and church warden. Some time later he was stationed at Pointe-aux-Trembles, at the foot of Montreal Island, in charge of its military defence against the Iroquois. He with, some others, while on parade were slaughtered by the Indians on 2 July 1690. The bodies were discovered a week later and very hurriedly buried where they fell. They were re-interred four years later, the bodies were found & re-interred at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal in the cemetery on 2 Nov 1694

Richard had fathered 10 children during his short life. The child of whom we have interest was

Jean Baptiste Richard, known as Henry as well as interpreter. He was bapt. in Montreal 19 Nov 1682. Little is known of his early life. He comes into prominence by his marriage

No

NAME RICHARDS

MEMORANDA

MADISON

FILING FOLDER

No. 434

MADE IN CANADA